AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$250IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13......WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1857......NO. 26.

Professional and Business Cards. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857
25-ly

DENTIST! J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.

All operations performed by him warranted to give entire tisfaction. FRONT STREET. JAMES O. BOWDEN.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. 2 WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Geurt of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX. GEO. W. ROSE,

(JARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C. June 17
S. M. WEST,
UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. J.

JAMES M. STEVENSON, AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & Co., WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4-56-tf JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his ine of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Ce-MENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, -he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20-37-ly

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market. Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GRO-CERIES AND PROVISIONS, No. 32 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of
Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST
IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.-34-ly.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S. PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate.

An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, **75 00** Spper or under ditto, each. A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the 5 00 A fine gold filling, warranted permanent,

and destroying the nerve, operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church

Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m-34-tf WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at-

THE SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

NEGROES WANTED.

R.OOO ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanever, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Chik Asha and Hiskory with an under growth of Peigles Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person designation of the control of rous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN COWAN, R. H. COWAN, J. L. MEARES. 75-1w—14-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south

side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS, particulars apply to Long Creek Post Office, New Hanover Co., N. C.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street, WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring In.

will be offered at the very lowest market prices.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF \$100 PER MONTH. A capital of \$5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address

A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

Dec. 23-1m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHR. D. C. HULSE, from New York: 25 bags Rio Coffee; 10 bbls. C. T. Sugar; 10 Kegs Goshen Butter, prime. Low for cash.

Jan. 23.

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. wlolesale and retail, by 1,000 BOXES Window Glass. assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. L'PPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 eask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium!; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Feb. 23.1

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable

rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the
citizens of Sampson county and public generally,
he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; WHOLESALE and Retail Drugglst, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.

SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the country of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it feel in twelve months with fair userge, either in wears and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persous wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, ele-

HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON. Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE. LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED A from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.--3-tf A. C. DICKENSON. TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL. THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house the UNDERSIGNED having opposes keeping a known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation Do: and destroying the nerve, \$3 to 5 00 cs. to 1 00 for the accommodated of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms erted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and re-Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10-6-6m.
GEO. ALDERMAN.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Streklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.

> THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam
> Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about
> three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines at
> short notice, and hope by strict attention to business, to
> merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
> The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have
> now an expectative of having their orders, for lumber filled now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856.
>
> H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
>
> 16-tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq. Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to

M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.

August 27, 1855.—[302-1t-52-tf]

THE undersigned having been approinted Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.

Nov. 6.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day heen made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforosaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County aforosaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, thorefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

Lace 27th 1856.

W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]

\$100 REWARD Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harbaring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, er fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.

P. M. WALKER.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the Old County Jail, situated upon the THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the Old County Jail, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.

A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.

Liberal cash advances made when required.
M. CRONLY,

THE SUBSCRIZER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest anner, for cash only. Nov. 21--18-tf.

NEW WORK SHOP AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE. TITE SUBSCRIBER has established a Carriage Estab-WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which

lic patronage. Feb 6—23-1m

Instrument). (Extra). 20 00
When both are taken 30 00

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary. having erected during the past year a large, elegant and cenvenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher. uccessful Teacher. He will be prepared to epen the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a thorough Female Edu-

The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity The subscriber will attend to all applications made pre rious to the arrival of the Principal.

The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on

the 26th January. Address.

REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.

Kenans ville, Dec. 11th, 1856.

Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express

General Notices.

wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve notice.

Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for \$10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856-36-tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THAYE THE DISCONSOLATE of themselves and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the records

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

LAW NOTICE.

M. E. SMITH.

LESSES. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court frounty of New Hanover.

M. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the sireut, and can always be found at the office.

M. P. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the sireut, and can always be found at the office.

M. THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

The state of cutary dark every dark forms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUN. DREAD CRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are of the continues the Mill-Wright and nothing productions. He saw soar overone eye; had on when the state and two pair pants of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUN. DREAD CRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land is producted and in good and the other various branches. Founder-like the follow when he states are very dark colored jacket, and two are of cleared Land is producted and in good of farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land is producted and in good of farmer-like order. O machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 15 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—
Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocks-ville, Jones county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856: (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

Description of the state. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels.

Get the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil giving as a systemence on this farm proves.

There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of

public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseen on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five

We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.

Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.

The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.

For further information, apply either to R. D. Eborn, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to James Garrason, Long Creek, New Hanover County.

North Creek, Beautort County,
Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
C. FRORN, Dec Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.

Aug. 22, 1856.-51-tf North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery. The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his ledgment in any inil so that I can get him.

lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES DARBY.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856.

66-4t—13-ti AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its oures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, nay, almost all attacks of disease upon the lungs or throat are arrested, and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.—

American Almanac, which the agents below named have to furnish gratis to every one.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, Wm. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Drug-

General Notices.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale the place on which he now resides, containing about 550 acres of land, of which there are between 60 and 70 acres under cultivation, 200 acres valuable swamp land, and the balance Turpentine land.

The land lies in the lower part of Bladen County, 3 miles from Black River and about 33 miles from Wilmington. The improvements are a good LOG HOUSE with suitable outbuildings.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call on the Subscriber, who will show them the premises, and from whom they can learn the terms, etc. GEORGE RUSS. Bladen County, Feb. 20th, 1857

WILRINGTON, CHARLOTTE & HUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

A LL persons indebted to Southerlin & Black, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of March, as, after that date, we intend to put out every claim, to close business. No orders attended to without the money.

SOUTHERLIN & BLACK.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of Dr. J. T. Schonwald in his Medical Store on Princess below Front street, will attend to all business in that line under the octors directions where those wishing to obtain Dr. Schonwald's pure regetable preparations, may rely upon doing so as formerly.

H. W. JOYNER.

The substriber having disposed of his interest in his medical store to Mr. H. W. Joyner, would respectfully inform his patrons that all the business of the store will hereafter be transacted by Mr. Joyner. The subscriber will attend to and supervise the preparation of all medicines as formerly, and guarantee them, as heretofore, purely vegetable.

All persons owing bills to the store will please come forward and settle by cash or note, as the subscriber having disposed of this branch of his business must close his books. All accounts of two years standing, and upwards, must be settled immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an efficer for collection. All persons having claims against the store will please present them.

The subscriber will attend, as heretofore, to the practice of his profession, and can be found, unless professionally engaged, at his former office, Princess below Front street.

Feb. 20.—25-3t

J. T. SCHONWALD.

June, thence will decline until the 16th of June, the second decline until the 16th of June, thence will decline until the 16th of June, the second decline until the 16th of June, the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 16th, 1857.

So REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th of June, and a firm was the former master's name is Edward ft. Coward, of Green county, in this State. He is about 19 years old, about 5 feet of Wilmington, about to the weeks ago; he says his former master's name is Edward ft. Coward, of Green county, in this State. He is about 19 years old, about 5 feet of Wilmington, about 5 feet of Wilmington, about 5 feet was presented to a Grand Jury, who, after the boy was tried before a justice, and deline with the bear in the feats, refused to find a bill. The young the case was presented to a Grand Jury, who, after the boy was tried before a justice, and deline will feat the feat work in the miss assulant, who fell deal at his feet. The boy was tried before a justice, a

A NOTE made by Miss Susan Hooper, John Mercer and Water began to chill. 'Pull,' say your paddle, it's going to freeze.' Four Hundred Dollars, dated 1st October, 1856, and payable in quarterly instalments.

All persons are horeby cautioned against trading for said note, as payment has been stormed.

note, as payment has been stopped.

upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the wall as uncleared, is a rich Marly swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.

VALUABLE SEA ISLAND UV.

FOR SALE.

SITUATED on St. John's River, four miles from the Bar, dred of which is cleared, twenty acres under fence with a good dwelling and all necessary out buildings, negro house, stables, &c., with small Orchard; Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Orange and Lemon Trees, with a Creek running on the side; the best fishing grounds en the St. John's river, and about two miles off, a splendid Oyster Bed. The land good well of water. For other particulars, apply to Wm. Rt. Toombs, Yellow Bluff, East Florida.

S. B. JENNINGS, R. Toombs, Yellow Bluff, East Florida. S. B. JENNINGS,

The Chances of Making Money by Buying Lottery Tickets. A correspondent in the Augusta (Ga.) Evening in lottery tickets:

After I had failed and settled up pretty much all my old business, I had yet several little confidential mined to buy Lottery Tickets with it, in the hope of drawing a prize, and then pay off all I owed, and so yes, my son.' be free once more. Before purchasing the tickets I called on an old friend to whom I owed the largest amount, to consult him as to the best mede of investing. I opened to him all my hopes and intentions. He applauded my motives, but remarked: "The Lottery appears to be a new thing, to you, but it is an old one to me. At the time when Lotteries were rather new in Georgia, nine others and myself entered into a partnership which was to last for ten years. We each contributed \$3,000, making the nandsome capital of \$30,000, which was to be used solely in buying lottery tickets. Now, with all this money, all our smartness and great facilities, which you know nothing of, for buying, how do you think we stood at the end of the ten years ?"

I remarked that they must have coined money. ni invested at simple interest for the ten years, would have returned us \$54,000, and at compound interest breaking open, he found contained the following, \$64,763. Thus, you see, to sum it up, we lost the compound interest on \$30,000 for ten years, making open, he found contained the following, which, upon the approaching Presidential Inauguration. The Star written in lead pencil, on a page of a memorandum bays:

Office and of Carpelland December 25th 1855.

"This, sir," he continued, "is my first and last experience in lotteries, and you may act on it as you it was the last I saw of my \$100. It was my first, where it is fearfully needed.

and to this time, my last attempt to make money by buying lottery tickets. AN OLD MERCHANT. Augusta, Ga.

The use of CUMBERLAND COAL as a fuel for steamengines and lomotives is gradually increasing. The Cumberland Telegraph says:
"The Cunard line use the Cumberland coal exclusively on The Cunard line use the Cumberland coal exclusively on selves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.—
Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need and be given to the Auerican people—they having living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which the agents below named have to saving of fifty per cent is realized as compared with the cost of the company's best woodburning locomotives, performing

We conclude to-day the important debate in the repaired, including Wagons and Carts. All kinds of Farming Tools manufactured to order. In short, he is prepared to execute any pattern of wood or iron work that the community may call for.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and promptness and faithfulness on his part, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Feb 6-23-1m

Feb 7-23-1m

Feb 8-23-1m

Fe Senate which occurred on the presentation of the

The Marysville (Cal.) Herald, of a recent date, describes a duel and a bar-room fight in California,

About two years ago, a fight took place in a neighboring mountain town, which for desperation and reckless bravery, is worthy of record. A miner and a gambler had quarreled about some trivial affair, and both having become the worse for liquor, a challenge passed, and a meeting was arranged to take place within ten minutes, on the floor of the gamling saloon, without seconds, and each one to choose

his own weapons.

The gambler produced a Colt's revolver, and step-100 TONS LAND PLASTER. himself ready. The other took his position, offering the other end of a silk handkerchief, and at the same time drawing from his ball. himself ready, and requested a bystander to give the word. The spectators, panic struck at the despera-tion of the men, crowded back to the wall, without A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS
A of this Company is appointed to be held, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March next, to pass upon the amendments of the Charter of the Company. By order of the Beard,

Feb 20—25-4t

H. W. GUION, President.

tion of the men, crowded back to the wall, without offering the least opposition to the murderous fight, and scarcely a whisper was heard in the house. The combatants stood waiting for the word, looking steadily in each other's eyes, and apparently without the quivering of a nerve. The word was given, and the combatants stood waiting for the word, looking steadily in each other's eyes, and apparently without the quivering of a nerve. The word was given, and the gambler's pistol snapped ! At the same time his ansagonist struck a fearful blow at his neck, which would have severed his head from his shoulders, had not some one touched his elbow and diverted the knife, which passed over the gambler's shoulder and cut a dreadful gash in his back. At this moment the lookers on, having recovered from their surprise, sprang forward and separated the men, and ended the fight.

Think, for a moment, of the courage required for an individual, armed with a knife only, to stand during the dreadful moments after taking his position, looking into the barrel of a cocked pistol. Another scene happened in an adjoining village.

A drunken Irishman attempted to force a thin, palelooking little fellow to drink. Seizing him by the arm, he dragged the boy up to the counter, had the iquor poured out, and swore he should drink it. The boy replied calmly, "I will not," and at the time not trace of color could be seen in his face. "Then, -n you, you shall clear out," said the Irishman, and dragging the boy to the door, he kicked him into the street. The young man threw one arm round an awning post, and put the other hand behind him, speaking in the same low, calm voice, "you dare not follow me out !" The man sprang toward him, and the boy, swining himself round the post, to gath. er force, drove a long, sharp, two edged knife through

water began to chill. 'Pull,' says I; 'Bob, stick in

" Pull, " says I; and the ice began to get as crop. though Bob and I kept a breaking up the ice and little for himself and the children.

" Not so cold, that wasn't nurther," says a weatherbeaten pilot: "now, there's Jimmy Galfilin and I were once driving a flock of sheep across a prairie charity bazar (we could afford to be charitable then) near the Illinois; one of them North winds swept by a shirt of wondrous workmanship, placarded, down upon us; we found we were going to freeze, "This entire shirt by Lieut. Gen. Scott, with his maso we took to our feet and run about two miles to a chine," and the pride and happiness of the man who woods; there we started a fire and laid up for the should win that shirt and carry it off triumphant. night. It was awful cold-a fellow would roast on Alas, the picture is too bright. I am afraid that the side to the fire and freeze on the other. Well, the Senate, or some "leading members" will make boys, the next morning we goes out to the sheep; amendments, and we never shall get the machines, they were huddled together; we commenced starting or the pay either. 'em up; none of 'em would move, and by thunder But let us hope that the effort will be made, that Dispatch, gives the following in relation to the traffic and Goliah! we found 'em all dead-froze together the Senate, like Omphale bestowing the distaff on

GENEROSITY .- 'I say Master, did you drop your debts that I wished very much to pay. I had \$100 in cash, every cent I had in the world, and I deter-'Um!'-feeling in his pocket-'um! ah! well

'Well, I-

'Give it to me, my son !' 'What kind of a book was it?' Black leather straps and clasp buckle, and had two hundred dollars in it in bills, notes and checks. Sonny, where did you find it ?'

agin ? Ten dollars ! "Well-I hain't found any; only, as I was goin' along, I thought you looked just like a man who'd lost sunthin' or wanted to lose sunthin,' I dindn't

Get out, you little wretch ! 'If I find your pocket book, old feller, all you've With intense respect for whom, and everybody I remarked that they must have coined money.
"Well," said he, "of the original \$30,000, we revived back \$20,000 and lest the original \$30,000, we received back \$20,000, and lost the interest, then at 8 THE Lost Pacific .- Mr. Hancock, a worthy citi

per cent., on the whole for ten years. The \$30,000, zen of Princess Anne, in walking over the sea-coast

king \$64,753 Off the coast of Greenland, December 25th, 1855; mast gone; send us aid immediately—out of provis- presence gives a glow of animation, not only to the ions-passengers dying with starvation. JOHN HOSEY,

Waiter on board steamer Pacific. As the Pacific did not leave Liverpool on her last long trip until the 23d January, 1856, this note must

We think any sailor or person at sea who would be guilty of such forgery should be keel hauled, as it is calculated to destroy all confidence in messages Well, as I had determined to invest, I did so, and from suffering crews, and prevent aid being sent

> THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S HEAD DRESS .- This pretty affair has 20 diamonds in a circle, worth Impressions, that General Washington never went \$7,500 each—two large ones worth \$10,000 each, four diamond crosses in the same, worth \$60,000, four large diamonds on the crosses worth he was born in England; he was a son of the England; \$200,000, twelve others in fleurs de lis worth \$50,000, lish soil. Augustin Washington was born in Vireighteen small ones also worth \$10,000, pearls and diamonds upon the crosses and arches, worth \$50,000, Berkshire, nineteen miles from Windsor, from the 141 small diamonds \$2,500, twenty-six diamonds in second wife of his father, Miss Bull. The house in the upper cross worth \$1,500, two circles of pearls which he was born does not exist any longer, but the which are worth \$15,000. All these stones are set natives are aware of the fact, and assure that the in gold, and cost, aside from the precious metal, books of the parish have been destroyed by Ameri-\$559,500. Within the limited shores of England, cans. The case was slightly mentioned at the time whose government supports a woman who wears of the election of Mr. Washington to the Presidency, this bauble on her head on state occasions, there are but the general enthusiasm to the great man stopped at least one hundred subjects per day who die of actual the rumor."

Letter from John Phonix. We find in the New Orleans Picayune, a letter rom the inimitable humorist, John Phoenix, a portion of which we copy. After mentioning the pro-bable defeat of the bill before Congress, which provides for an increase of army officers pay, he intro-duces a project of his own, as follows:

Basing my views on this supposition, it appearing evident that Congress is not going to help us in any other way, I have a project to submit, which I think must be approved by the army, the Government, and the people at large. It is well known that, within the last few years, gunny bags, flour sacks, and the lighter articles of clothing, have increased greatly in price, and that still the supply is by no means equal to the demands. I propose, then, that the Senate, (failing to pass the present bill for the increase of pay,) should make a small appropriation (\$100,000 would do) for furnishing each offset of the next would do) for furnishing each offset of the next would do. would do) for furnishing each officer of the army with one of the newly invented patent sewing machines, which would place in his hands at once an easy, pleasant and profitable method of increasing his means of subsistence. These machines should be of the "Grover & Baker" patent, and colored to

correspond to the different corps d'armee. Thus we would have red machines for the artillery, blue for the infantry, medium green for the rifles, and deep or very green for all brevet second lieutenants. Dragoons and officers troubled with rheumatism. gout, &c., to be furnished with the box pattern; all others, capable of using their legs, to receive the middle machine. Then the army, like the sower in the parable, would "go forth to sew." To avoid interference in business, or overstocking the market with any particular article, the different corps should confine themselves to the manufacture of such garments as their previous occupation would render the most easy and agreeable. From their employment they might also derive new and more expressive

Thus the artillery, accustomed to making breaches, could readily manufacture pantaloons, and might be called the 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th Trowserloons; the infantry, used to the sack of cities and fortified towns, could make gunny bags, and should be termed the 1st, 2nd, &c., Gunny Baggers; while the cavalry and dragoons, long accustomed to resort to every shift for a living, could readily produce shirts, and might be distinguished as the 1st Red Flannel, the Light Muslin, or the Linen Bosoms. The engineers, familiar with the best method of throwing up breastworks, would be the corset makers; the topographical engineers, now making drawings would manufacture drawers and the ordnance, to whom making stocks (and barrels also) is familiar, would furnish ly to the light and fancy duty, could turn their at-tention to getting up embroidered shirts and articles

1. The 1st Gunny Bags will repair without delay to Connecticut, to be in readiness for the potato

thick as window glass; afore we got out ten rods 2. Lieut. Col. Flabber has leave of absence to further, the ice was as thick as a beef steak, and make a new hooped skirt for Mrs. F., and sew a

pected accordingly. By order of the Lieut. General. Imagine the excitement produced at a fancy fair of

Hercules, will liberally decide to invest us with the sewing machines, and that the Army may then grind happily on, a self-supporting engine, with no further

favors to ask for. I cannot but feel that Congress will be very much indebted to me personally for these valuable suggestions, which, if followed out, will be productive of so much happiness, and allow them to enjoy their otium cum dignitate, undisturbed by clamorous outery from the hungry army in future; but I have simply done my duty, and seek no reward. On the contrary, if, with that liberality and humanity which have ever distinguished that noble body, the Senate act on "I say, Mister, what'll you give to git it back my suggestion favorably, I thereby pledge myself, when I receive my machine, to make a gunny bag for each member, and a muslin cap, tastefully adorned with cotton lace and brilliant ribbons, (by Mrs. Phoenix,) for each of those "leading Senators" who entertain great averson to officers above the rank of major; and, therefore, slew so unmercifully Quitman's bill. (That's so.)

THE INAUGURATION .- The city of Washington is

There are more stranger ladies, of fashlonable exteriors, in Washingtonat this time than we ever beimmediate surroundings of Congress, the parlors of the Patent Office building, and other public edifices visited by nearly all strangers who come hither, but to Pennsylvania avenue, which glitters with them when the sun shines, until it perhaps equalled Broadway itself, on Monday afternoon.

A LATE DISCOVERY .- A Writer in the London Post has discovered that George Washington was born in England, and makes up the following statements to

support his assertion : "I read in the 'Stars and Stripes or American

"PRINTERS CAN READ ANYTHING."—This remark ter's Spirit," is the following, which, is about as

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private characte can under any circumstances, be admitted.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1857.

NOTICE

Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertis ng with the copy they wish inserted.

Many years; go, in times of which the eloquent orator of to morrow will speak far better than we can write, the sun of the 26th of February rose upon a people excited by other and less pleasurable feelings and anticipations than those which now occupy the minds of the people of this section of North Carolina. Then a dark and doubtful struggle was seen approaching—then men were hurrying to and fro, their ordinary avocations neglected, not for the may all attend—the great convenience of a lunch pleasures of a gay pageant, or the joys of social intercon se, but to meet danger and guard against threatened evil. The yeomanry of the Cape Fear nies have been concluded, and the little receptacle of and the Neuse were watching the progress of the provender already alluded to, will be found not at all clansmen, and gathering rapidly to the point at which in the way, in the meantime. the stand was to be made, for the purpose of arresting that progress Anxiety for the result, fear for the effects of fa: ur cupon the cause which patriots

ld dear, could not be absent from the hearts of the e st and bravest, as they looked forward to the morrow. Nor could the feelings of the clansmen have been easily analyzed. Half loyal and half doubtful way, N. Y., the Knickerbocker, for March; good statement would seem to indicate, she has a far -half united an chalf divided-they, too, must have and sprightly, as usual. had strange though:s.

And the morrow-the 27th-which so many will good number of a good work. celebrate in peace and harmony now, then presented a very different appearance-within the lines, now feebly marked by gentle elevations, the sites of former em ankments, and where women and children will loiter to-morrow in careless security, were ranked only stern men nerved with other thoughts than those of peace and quiet-where the shotless cannon will stand to give forth its joyous salute, the engine of war was planted to vomit forth the messenformed the death-bed of many who arose that morning full of lus y life. To morrow hundreds will as without precedent. point to the stump beside which the brave Highland leader fell, or stand lazil on the bridge and talk of muskets still buried in its alluvial bed, or look for shot marks in some of the old trees. The descendants of the men of that day will meet in peace tomorrow, althoug , perchance, at that early stage in the revolutionary struggle their sires may have honestly differed.

The contrasts of peace and war are always strongly marked, but seldom is the distinction so striking as when the transition is from civil war to social harmony. But when from peace and security the transition is to intestine feud and dissension, the ninthought is startling, and wonder is lest in apprehension. Sometimes we think of such things, when we hear civil war and dissolution talked of flippantly as something rather desirable than otherwise-to be hoped for and so ught for even on its own account, or 1812. per se, as the slang goes.

But let all tha' go for what it is worth, and let us rejoice in holiday like a boy out of school. Paper out to morrow morning, and no more paper until Monday. Good! - Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail. road Company .--- Fayetteville and the Coal

The stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte & the purpose of acting upon the amendments to the He expired peaceful and gently as a little child. The charter of that Company, passed by the last Legisla- greatest sympathy was shown by the officials of the

In connection with this, various matters will engage the attention of the stockholders and the public, and every idea or suggestion bearing upon the subject, directly or incidentally, ought to be duly and this impression, we invite public attention to certain Mine, on Deep River, on Friday last, by which five tion just fifty per cent. more of railroad, in propor views and suggestions contained in a letter from a men, out of six who where in the mine at the time, tion to white population, than the North has. gentleman in Fayetteville to another in this town, by were killed. We have not heard their names, but whom these views and suggestions have been placed and from what we heard of the character of those in our hands with the desire that they should be employed at the mine when we visited it last year,

The writer refers to the fact that the charter of the so amended as to allow that work to commence at Fayetteville; he then goes on to say that the first ten or twelve mile sof the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, already graded, are on the line of the best practicable route from Fayetteville to Rockingham, the first point west of Fayetteville mentioned in the charter of the Company. That by starting to build the road on this line from Fayetteville West, at least from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, ten miles would be already graded, and only fiftgen remain to be done before the State could be called on for an endorsement of bonds to the amount of \$200,-

From Fayetteville to Rockingham, by the route ment. Also, in Dewey vs. Cochran, from Cabarrus, suggested would be about fifty-five miles—a straight affirming the judgment. line between the two places is fifty-one miles. From Rockingham to Fayetteville would be seventeen miles less than rom Rockingham to Whiteville .-Taking the Fay theville route, the Robeson County subscription would of course be lost.

Says the writer :- " At Fayetteville you will have the advantage of the river, as long as it will be found sufficient to transport the produce to your town, and when it does not afford a sufficient avenue, then your Weldon Road can make another which will throw the produce and coal on the Wilmington side of the river. and forever prevent a coal deposite below you, or a rival town to share the business."

" Fayetteville and Cumberland, I think will subscribe \$100,000 towards the work, and the Coal Fields | wick vs. Shepherd, from Martin, affirming the judg-Read probably as much as the value of that road as ment. far as it will be used."

The writer thinks that by uniting the interests and The writer thinks that by uniting the interests and an Commodore Stewart, of our navy-yard, says the Pennsylefforts of the friends of these works—the W. C. & vanian, has deeply endeared him not only to the friends of the Commodore but to all classes of society in Philadelphia. R. R R., and the Fayetteville and Western R. R.,both will be more certain of ultimate success and his high office with as many friends and as few enemies as Mr. prosperity, while the unfortunate alienation of feeling too well known to exist between Fayetteville and section of our Union. Wilmington, and which under the influence of irritating newspaper articles, is daily increasing.

We set out simply with the view of laying this matter before our readre, as well, or at least as clearly as we could understand it, and having done so. we mean to stop without any expression of opinion, either for or gainst it. It is desirable that two communities united by geographical position, should also be united by the ties of friendship and friendly co-operation. In order to this an understanding must be arrived at-propositions, formal or informal must arrived at—propositions, to make the period of France in 1866 were 606,222 belies in 1896, and allege of the period of France in 1866 were 606,222 belies in 1896, and allege of the period of France in 1866 were 606,222 belies in 1896, and allege of the first of the first language of an institution may be accepted in the period of France in 1866 were 606,222 belies in 1896, and allege of the period of France in 1866 were 606,222 belies in 1896, and allege of the period of France in 1866 were 606,222 belies in 1896, and allege of the period of France in 1866 were 606,222 belies in 1896, and allege of the period o

83- We are led to believe that the celebration of SPEECH OF HOE. LAWRENCE O'B. BRASCH, e Battle of Moore's Creek, on Friday next, will be in all respects a pleasant affair. Upon the whole, the weather promises to remain settled, and at present it is delightful; the arrangements will be ample, ON and aftertine day, January 12th, 1867, all transcent and the prohibition of the sale of any liquor on or near the ground, will secure the same perfect order the printing of ten thousand copies thereofand propriety which formed so marked a feature in last year's celebration.

We would respectfully suggest the propriety of all who can do so, going prepared to make a subscription or contribution to the monument, the corner stone of which is to be laid on the occasion. Everybody can give something, be it ever so little, and thus mark his or her feeling in the matter, for, we presume the ladies are not to be excluded from contributing to so patriotic a work.

the ladies attending, - and it is to be hoped that they basket. Dinner will, no doubt, be bountifully provided, but it will take place after the other ceremo-

Daily Journal of the 24th. Harper, for March, is on our table. It has the initial article of "North Carolina Illustrated," by Porte Crayon, the author of innumerable and incomparable sketches of Virginia. For sale by Whitaker.

Also, Dickens' Household Words; apparently a

Location of Workshops.

The Stockholders of the Wil. & Manchester R. on Tuesday last, resolved to locate their Workshops ply compensated for every disadvantage. at Wilmington. It was decided to erect a relay

bridge was then lankless, and the causeway through steamship Asia bringing \$400,000 in specie from they are annihilated, what would remain of the com-

ELECTION OF CONSTABLES .- The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected Constables for the building and other improvements. I have read such Upper District of Wilmington for the ensuing year, assertions in newspapers and elsewhere, and seen viz: Messis. John B. Utley and Lewis M. Williams; them go forth uncontradicted; but they shall not go and Messrs. John Costin and Callis for the Lower out from this Hall without being exposed. I hold in

District. very courteously leaves the Journal in company with population, and the proportion between the two. in the devil. We appreciate highly the sacrifice which the Observer makes in so doing, but we cannot consent to take advantage of its liberality and thus seperate old friends. Very much obliged to the Obdeed it is something more painful than striking—the him. It knows his ways better than we do.

> Congressional. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—In the House the deficiency bill was passed, and also the bill allowing pay to the South Carolina volunteers from Edisto, in

The clause relating to the Kansas Territorial Legislature was stricken out of the Legislative Appropriation Bill. In the Senate a bill passed amending the Tariff o 1846 with a view to a more complete adoption of the

"home valuation." The President requested an appropriation of \$17, 000 for an Envoy Extraordinary to Persia, with Secretary and Interpreter.

Death of Dr. Kane, the Artic Navigator. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23 .- The Steamer Cahawba has arrived here with dates from Havana to the 20th Rutherford Railre ad Company will shortly meet for Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator, died there on the 16th. island, all of whom attended the funeral obsequies, including the Captain General, and an immense conby river to Philadelphia.

> DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- We are sorry to hear that we suppose that they were very worthy men. This fire damp, or explosion of the gas which col-

> lects in coal mines where ven'ilation is difficult, may long habit, and neglect the necessary precautions. Fayetteville Observer.

Supreme Court. The following opinions have been delivered by the

By NASH, C. J. In West vs. Sloan, in equity, from Mecklenburg; plaintiff entitled to a re-conveyance and to an account. Also, in Marshall vs. Flinn, in Doe ex dem Kerns vs. Feeler, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in McElroy vs. Harris, in equity, from Davidson, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in Doe ex dem Black vs. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judg-

By Person, J. In Mann vs. Hunter, from Pas quotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rives vs. Dudley, in equity, from Northampton. Also, in Brown vs. Brown, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Neal and Richardson vs. Wilcox, from Jones, affirming the judgment. Also, in Springs vs. Harvin, in equity, from Mecklenburg, directing a reference. Also, in Perry vo. Yarborough, in equity,

from Franklin. By BATTLE, J. In Threadgill vs. Barnawell. in equity, from Anson, dismissing the bill. Also, in Barnawell vs. Threadgill, in equity, from Anson, decree for plantiffs. Also, in Watt vs. Johnston, from Chatham, affir ing the judgment. Also, in Schoolfield vs. Chambers from Person, affirming the judgment. Also, in Symons vs. Northem, from Davidson affirming the judgment. Also, in Ingram vs. Ingram, from Union, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith-

Secretary Dobbin. The generous conduct of this gentleman towards the veter There is, perhaps, no one of the retiring cabinet that leaves | bill.

many friends in Pennsylvania.

Consumption of Cotton in France.—The imports of cotton into Havre for the year 1856, were 450,069 bales against 416,239 bales in 1855, and 416,863 in 1854. The imports into all the ports of France in 1856 were 505,223 bales. The

of Representatives, Dec. 18, 1856.

The House having under consideration the ques tion of referring the President's Message to the Com

Mr. Speaker :- I feel no hesitation in engaging in this debate, because I do not think it either unprofit able or a waste of time. I do not think we would be badly occupied if we were only gathering up and arin defining clearly what issues have been settled by the people, in order that parties and individuals may conform their conduct to the popular verdict. - I do not think it worth while to inquire why the people decided as they did decide; but I propose to state what, in my opinion, the people did decide, and what By the way, we have been requested to suggest to ought to be considered hereafter as settled by the

contest. Before proceeding to do so, however, I wish to advert to one or two remarks which fell from the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Cumback] who addressed the House yesterday.

As proof of the deleterious effects of slavery, where t prevails, the gentleman cited the fact, which he says appears from the census of 1850, that the State of Georgia has improved and under cultivation but six millions of acres of land, whilst it has sixteen milions of acres unimproved. Nature has been bountiful to the southern States in many respects, and has there is a difference of opinion, but all are willing to unappropriated land of great fertility is offered by Kentucky might as well charge us with differing in Also, from the publisher, S. Hueston, 248 Broadthe Government at no great distance off-as this greater proportion of good land than any other southern or western State with which I am acquainted. Much less than one-fourth of our land is desirable for cultivation, and hence our population is sparse. This sparseness may entail upon us some disadvantages; but if it has tended to preserve us from the crimes, the isms, and the furores which constantly Road, at a special meeting held at Marion Court House, afflict the thickly settled northern States, we are am-

I must say also to the gentleman, that if with house at Marion C. H., for the shelter and repair of slave labor Georgia cultivates six millions of acres, without slave labor it would not cultivate one million. Our soil and climate render it certain that A COUNTER CURRENT.—One of the unusual things without slave labor our entire crops of sagar and rice, and two and a half of the three million bales of cotgers of death on ne advancing foe. The plain wooden of the present day is presented by the fact of the ton we make, would be annibilated. And when the swamp and t dark waters of the sluggish creek | England to the United States. This is unusual, and, merce, trade, and prosperity of the North? We since the great famine in Europe, may be regarded have the satisfaction to know that when our northern assailants shall destroy us, they cannot themselves

escape from the ruins. The gentleman alleges also that the slaveholding States are behind the non-slaveholding in railroad my hand a table, prepared by myself from data furnished by the American Almanac, published in Bos-The Fayetteville Observer, in its last issue ton, showing the miles of railroad, the number of parts; that this original compact must be made by, the Atlantic States. It does not embrace the northwestern States, because their railroads were, to a large extent, built by the Federal Government out of the common property of the Union, and furnish no Bill of Rights; resting in traditions and alluded to in Will the Democratic party, the common property of the Union, and furnish no indication of the wealth or enterprise of those States. I take those States embraced within the limits of the original thirteen

States.	White Population.	Total Population.	Miles Railroad.	White population to each mile railroad,	whole population to each mile railroad.
New England St's New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,	8,477,396	S,626,629	8,074	1,050	1,068
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,	2,733,079	4,539,958	3,912	700	1,160
New York, Pennsylvania,		5,409,180	3,975		1,37

fact that it embraces the densely-settled manufacturing States of New England, with their concentrated course of residents and others. The corpse was wealth, and notwithstanding that the North, in trade. brought here on the Cahawba, and will be forwarded has always held us tributary-our wealth and our patronage contributing materially to build and support its roads; whilst ours derive no patronage from them except as an occasional "drummer" seeks our respectfully considered, and with this view, and under an explosion of fire damp occurred in the Egypt Coal custom-yet we have built and now have in opera-

> If we include our slaves, free negroes, and Indians. (though there is no more propriety in counting them than in counting the horses, cattle, or other live property of the North,) the North is less than ten per cent, in advance of us.

If we compare with the great agricultural States of New York and Pennsylvania, which have coal and lishment of which is supposed to be the first act of Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road has been be prevented by care; but miners become careless by the commerce of the great lakes to aid them, we have man indicating that he is emerging from harbarism: double as much in proportion to white population as they have; and counting our slaves, free negroes, and Indians, we are twenty-five per cent. in advance

of them. This course of remark gives me no pleasure, nor would I derive any satisfaction from such a comparison, if it had not become necessary to vindicate the of a sovereign State, (sovereign as to the comestic manliness and the enterprise of a great people as sailed by bigoted ignorance and blind fanaticism, for

holding to the institutions of their fathers. Satisfied with the bright deeds of the past, the fruition of the present, and the glorious promise of the future, I willingly pass on from the vindication of

my people, to inquire what of their rights were decided by the recent election. Throughout the canvass I saw inscribed on every banner, and occupying the prominent place in every party platform—the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Missouri restriction, non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the States or Territories. I saw every other issue that parties or individuals attempted to place before the people promptly and decisively repudia ed, and the whole contest

made to hinge on this one idea. I saw the Democrats everywhere, North, South, East, and West, not only accepting that issue, but presenting it as that on of the relative and respective power of the Legislature the Territories. No people more fully realize the ready for the iron, and every means possible is being which they demanded the verdict of the country. I on the one side, and the sovereign people on the other. saw the Black Republican party endeavor to dodge It is a conflict between the constitution-making power and shirk that issue, and pretend that the real issue and the law making power. On the one side are sta- use of man. With land to clear, houses to build, the attention of Charleston. was slavery or no slavery, and whether Congress should legislate slavery into the Territories, although it is known that the Democratic party would as much oppose a law of Congress establishing slavery as it does one prohibiting it. I saw the issue clearly and decisively made, and the verdict of the people cleary and distinctly rendered in favor of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, in favor of peace to the South, and repose to the country from the everlasting din of sla very agitation. The people have declared that the whole slavery question shall be settled now and for more, provided as follows:

ever on the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska

I have heard nothing in the debate here, and read Dobbin, and will carry with him into his retirement the sin cere love of so many thousands of our countrymen in every nothing in the similar debate in the other end of the Capitol, to make me doubt whether the issue had been Although in feeble health, no person could have exceeded fairly made—on the contrary, much to prove that it him in his indefatigable discharge of the laborious functions was; and I should not open my lips but for the course abolition of slavery is a "rightful subject of legisla- for the privilege of having slaves. California preof remarks indulged in by the honorable gentleman flag has been seen in every sea, and our commerce has been protected on every shore. Under his vigilant eye merit has been promoted in the service, and important reforms have been made under his recommendation. When duty has demanded of him stern exercise of discipline, he has tempered who are striving to extinguish them. If the South manded of him stern exercise of discipline, no has tempered it with such a gentle bearing that even the offender left him with an impression of regard and respect. We hope that his health will be invigorated by repose from the cares of office and the healthful breezes of his native climate, and that a and the healthful breezes of his native climate, and that a remarks, for I could only construe them into a denial who are striving to extinguish them. If the South

uing to agitate.

of North Carolina, islature of a Territory can prohibit slavery, whilst ident's Message; delivered in the House others maintain that it cannot; but that is not because of any difference of construction placed on the bill, favor. But above all we embraced it because it conlavery, and compelled them to work but only a difference of opinion as to how a judicial favor. But above all we embraced it because it con-question, arising not under the bill, but under the difference of opinion as to how a judicial tained the great doctrine of non-intervention by Con-question, arising not under the bill, but under the question, arising not under the bill, but under the constitution of the United States, will be decided by that principle, the question of slavery could no more formidable and warlike race than the feeble aborisis mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and

own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The hecause under it we and our institutions would cease grants from England, we cannot doubt that they friends of the bill all agree that this clause releases to be a foot-ball in the political arena, and because would very soon have harmessed the Pequed and the Natragansett but for the timely arrival of and the friends of the bill all agree that this clause releases we might expect peace and security instead of the Nairagansett but for the timely arrival of a Dutel from congressional control, but leaves them to be insubordination and insurregion which northern fa- ship with a cargo of African negroes. and probably we could not be better employed than controlled by the Constitution. They agree that naticism is beginning to produce in our midst. We they are authorized to regulate them not only in such knew that the great evil under which we are suffer and the destiny of races depend. The enslaved Af. they are authorized to regulate them not only in such a manner, but also at such time, as may not be incon- ing is the domestic disquiet caused by congressional rican has been civilized, and gone on increasing and manner, but also at such time, as may not be incon- ing is the domestic disquiet caused by congressional rican has been civilized, and gone on increasing and manner, but also at such time, as may not be inconsistent with the Constitution. And they agree that,
if a question arises either as to the character of any
if a question arises either as to the character of any if a question arises either as to the character of any personal particular regulation, or as to the competency of the we knew it did not, nor yet because we thought it tion, a prey to suffering, to want and to barbarism particular regulation, or as to the competency of the insured the establishment of slavery; for leading melting away on the frontiers, and carrying nothing Legislature to make it, it is a judicial question to go insured the establishment of slavery; for leading melting away on the frontiers, and carrying nothing Legislature to make it, it is a judicial question to go insured the southern statesmen declared their great doubt whether but his boasted freedom across the broad prairies of to the courts, and be decided not by reference to the southern states and the desired by the people there, the West, to the base of that great mountain range bill, for the bill contains nothing about it, but according to the principles of the Constitution. Up to this point there is no disagreement among the friends of the bill, and all agree that at this point the bill decision of the people of Kansas. We embraced it

The question remaining to be decided is, whether, according to the principles of our Constitution, a gressional agitation on the subject. Legislature (especially of an inchoate Territory) can make fundamental regulations, abolishing existing rights of property already vested in individuals under State constitutions. I admit that on this point our construction of an act referring a case to the Court of Claims, because we may differ in opinion as

to how the Court ought to decide the case. Gentlemen on the other side ask us tauntingly what opinion the President elect entertains on these points. I undertake to say, without having any special knowledge on the subject, that he construes the Kansas and Nebraska bill as I and all other Democrats construe it. What opinion he entertains on the judicial question, I do not know; it is not important for the country to know; and gentlemen are probably doomed to remain in ignorance, as the Executive is restrained by the fundamental principles of our Government from endeavoring to influence, by the instrusion of his opinions and wishes, the action of the judicial department on a question pending, or likely to be brought before it.

I can tell gentlemen, however, what I think the Supreme Court will decide; and as we have been so emphatically challenged from the other side, I feel no to be in error, it will only prove me to be, what the clients of much better lawyers have often to their sorrow fourd them to be, fallible in my judement of the law. My opinion is, that the Supreme Court will decide that the establishment of what shall be, and what shall not be, property-who shall be citizens and who shall be slaves, is part of the original compact under which individuals enter into society; that that original compact must precede and does create government, of which a Legislature is but one of the acts of Parliament; axioms announced by popular leaders and embalmed by popular approval; the tumultuous demands of rebellious masses, and the reluctant assent of humbled kings-all spread through the history of a thousand years. Such is the original pact known to her statesmen and binding her rulers.

pact establishing the rights of property and the relaone of man to man and the Parliament of England the Supreme Legislature of the Kingdom, dares not alter as the bill intended it should be decided. one of its provisions or usurp one of the prerogatives of those who establised it. In the United States the original compact is set forth in written Constitutions. accurately and exactly setting forth the powers to be exercised by Government, by the Legislature, by the Executive, and by the Judiciary-which with us constitue the Government. The basis of our whole system of republicanism is, that powers not specially granted are reserved to the people, and that changes of the fundamental policy of a State can only be made by the people themselves in their soveign capacity, through representatives specially elected for that pur pose. No one has ever attributed to a Legislature in this country sovereignty, or a right to do what it wills. After the Constitution has declared that particular object-as land-shall be subject to be appropriated as property, it is the province of the Legislature to provide rules for its appropriation, to regulate the incidents of such appropriation, and to protect and secure the possessor in its enjoyment. to every one who should choose to get upon it, would be laughed at as aiming to transcend its powers. A Legislature cannot, except on a special grant of

power in a Constitution, exercise any of those powers usually considered as making up the aggregate of sovereignty, much less can it control and regulate at its will, and annul the rights of property, the estab-I may be reminded that States of the Union have abolished slavery by legislative enactments. Such enactments by States may be constitutional-I incline to the opinion that they are not, where the constitution of the State does not specially grant power. But the assumption of such a power by the Legislature concerns,) deriving its authority from a Constitution framed by the people, might be sustained without its following that the same power belongs to a Territoral Legislature which derives the existence and all its powers from an act of Congress, constitutes part of a government never sanctioned by the people, confessedly temporary in its character, and liable to be al-

tered or abolished at any moment by act of Congress, and possessing no more of sovereignty, and less of independence, than an ordinary moneyed corporation. That such a body possesses power to annul rights of property acquired and held under the common law and constitutions of fifteen States of the Union, appears to me a proposition too monstrous to be en-

revert to barbarism and anarchy. This is not a question of the respective powers of the State and Federal governments. It is a question

chaos, and agrarianism.

If it comes within the scope of the legislative power to abolish slavery, then what gentleman are pleased to call squatter sovereignty is no new thing in the Government. The bil's organizing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, for both of which I believe

the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. H. Marshall] voted, and both of which were signed by Mr. Fill-" SEC. 6. That the legislative power of said Terri-

tory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

tion," all the territorial acts have conferred on the sents no exception to the remark. There a snap Legislatures the power to abolish it. If it is not a judgment was taken against the institution at a time effort to secure a portion of the North Carolina trade rightful subject of legislation, but belongs to the when the expense of transporting a slave was so and free access to the rich mineral region of Deep constitution making power, then the Kansas and great as to preclude the possibility of introducing la- River, is not the securing of the trade of Robeson Nebraska act does not confer on the Legislature boring men, much less families, through which alone county, and of Fayetteville, eminently desirable in ong career of future usefulness yet awaits him. He has that the recent election had settled anything in our they choose; either the Kansas and Nebraska act it was well known that its admission into the Union Railroad," which has the right to connect with the favor; and if it settled nothing, of course the Black does not contain the principle of squatter sovereignty, would be opposed, retaided, and probably altogether North Carolina road at any desired point, and Republicans will feel themselves justifiable in contin- or they have voted for it and are estopped from urg- defeated, on that ground, if its constitution did not through no other channel. Is it not of vastly more ing it against the Kansas and Nebraska act. For prohibit slavery. And there is reason to believe that importance than eighty miles of unproductive coun-On what ground does the honorable gentleman thus my part, I do not think it a rightful subject of legistures of the people for immediate admission try, and a heavy tax on all you transport, on the summarily strip the South of all the benefit of the lation, and hence, I do not think the act or the Coninto the Union, and the well-known sentiments then the lation, and hence, I do not think the act or the Coninto the Union, and the well-known sentiments then the lation, and hence, I do not think the act or the Coninto the Union, and the well-known sentiments then the lation, and hence, I do not think the act or the Coninto the Union, and the well-known sentiments then the lation, and hence, I do not think the act or the Coninto the Union, and the well-known sentiments then the lation, and hence, I do not think the act or the Coninto the Union, and the well-known sentiments then the lation, and hence, I do not think the act or the Coninto the Union, and the well-known sentiments then the lation that the lation the lation

he Surreme Court.

The bill leaves the people "free to regulate their get into Congress to furnish fuel for the fires of agines of the tropics; but with a knowledge of the get into Congress to turnish fuel in the interest in elections; hardy and enterprising character of the first em

because it removed an odious and unconstitutional discrimination against us, and promised to arrest con-

Gentlemen representing the slaveholding States. who have had so recently an opportunity to learn duction of that cargo of Africans closed up the only the temper and fixed determination of the people of those States, need not be told that the continuel existence of this Union depends on the cessation of preserved from extermitation. given to them much fertile soil; but if the State of abide by the decision of the Supreme Court; and as congressional agitation of elavery; and that on our Georgia possesses the proportion of good, arable soil the Kansas and Nebraska bill throws no light on it, out of the Kansas and Nebraska bill throws no light less in the habit of anticipating its dissolution, de- anity-and in every allotment took to himself the claring sorrowfully, but firmly, that unless we can have more quiet in the Union, we will be compelled to separate and place ourselves in a position to fend off intrusions detrimental to our peace. The South demands peace; and peace she must and will have - not the heavy and stupefying sleep that follows submission to wrong and insult, but the repose of health and vigor—the peaceful enjoyment of ac- race, having the ability but not the inclination to la-

knowledged rights. whelm the friends of the Constitution and Union with gloom and despondency—the people have ren- self of a wise economy of Providence, which placed dered their final verdict in that high court from the inferior race where it would be needed. I find which there is no appeal, in favor of the Kansas and that in all our Territories, where the policy of the Nebraska bill-in favor of peace and union, and Government and the sentiments of our people forbid against congressional agitation on the subject of any attempt to enslave the Indian, the early settlers

Will our opponents submit to the verdict? They cannot successfully assail it. They cannot hope to this that slavery is suitable to their condition, and hesitation in doing so. If the result should prove me get it aside. But they can do what defeated-hope- that they realize that it is so, and will continue to inlessly defeated-adversaries generally do; what troduce it in the future, as they have done in the past, Moloch, in the great poem, counseled the fallen angels to do, viz: sow dissensions and foment discord in the ranks of the victors-

"Which, if not victory, is yet revenge." Foremost in this labor I am surprised to find, and regret to find, a southern Representative—the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. H. Marshall,] who voted for the admirsion of California with hersquatter sovereignty constitution, and who is fresh from a contest in which he sustained Mr. Fillmore, and is presumed to have the assent of, the individuals who instigated the squatters to assume the sovereigncomposing the society in their separate, original, sov- ty of California, and, in effect, wrest that valuable acereign character. In England it is unwritten and quisition not only from the South, but from the con- cause we differ in opinion as to the choice the people

Will the Democratic party, especially will the southern portion of it, fall into the snare laid for it by the Fillmore men of the South, and the Black Re- throughout the long and trying ordeal through which publicans of the North? Shall we quarrel over the bone of contention cast into our midst by the honorable gentleman from Kentucky? Whatever others issue involves renewed agitation, and a surrender of compact of England, unwritten and unsubscribed, yet may do, I will not. I do not believe the Kansas-Ne. the great points already gained. Give us a faithful braska bill empowers the Territorial Legislature to execution of that law, and my constituents will be This shadowy and mythical thing the original com- exclude the slaveholder with his property. But I am satisfied. If squatter sovereignty is in it, it gets willing for that question to take the course of other there, and can only get there by being in accordance tions and he decided by the courte

> If the Legislature of Kansas excludes slavery, and tion establishing or permitting slavery.

We seek not to force the institution on any people against their will. It is able to vindicate itself; and not for free Kansas. They would enslave Kansas, if its advantages in a particular locality are not ob-vious enough to enable it to contend against an acci-ferior race. They would enslave the white man of dental opposition, it will not be very important to the Kanses-deprive him of his political freedom, that slaveholder to be permitted to go t ere

Hence I cannot see that the question as to when the Democratic party, and harass the South with a lieved them to be for free Kansas. new issue. All agree that it may be exercised at the But the Legis'ature that should assume to declare time of framing a constitution, and it is a mere questhat land should no longer be appropriated to the tion of time. Every one knows that if the majority separate use of individuals, but should be free as air of the Legislature are opposed to slavery, there are a multitude of ways in which the slaveholder may be a failure to provide remedies for the protection of his different projects on foot and proposed to be accomrights. Practically, the institution can only be in plished troduced and sustained where the majority are willing of the Kansas-Nebraska act is, that hereafter Congress will stand pledged not to prevent the people from having it if the majority wish it. It is, in my opinion, a teneficent institution, and wherever it ought to exist it will exist, if the people interested are left free to consult their choice. To establish it where, from soil, climate, or other circumstances, it ought not to exist, tends to weaken the institution everywhere, by farnishing plausible arguments against

Looking to the relative strength of the slavehold. ing and non-slaveholding States, in the Senate, which is the only point of view in which the question of slavery extension affects the slaveholder, I have no hesitation in preferring squatter sovereignty to congressional sovereignty. Ay, sir, I would rather leave the question to the first hundred persons who reach the Territory than to this Congress; and we all know that our chances of impartial justice from future the non-slaveholding States have majorities; and in he future we are far more likely to have an accession of slaveholding States under spontaneous, uncontrolled action of the sewlers in the Territories, than untertained for a moment in a nation not prepared to der a policy molded and influenced, if not dictated and controlled, by Congress.

I know not on what ground the South should en tertain jealousy and suspicion of the early settlers in necessity of compulsory labor than those going forth into the wilderness to conquer, and reduce it to the large trade, and its commercial importance is worth bility, security, conservatism; on the other are change, farms to improve, they soon learn that hireling labor cannot be commanded, for the early settlers are all tax of twenty cants per ton on Coal and other pro-birers, and none are hirelings. And sucy are not duce, and twenty cents per passenger, to be paid indence has placed within their reach, for fear Providence has erred in blessing them.

On such slight circumstances do the fate of nations in whose icy gorges he must perish. When starva. tion and death are upon him, and his last "freedom shriek" is heard in the mountains, if the poor, friendless savage could look upon the well fed, conforts. ble and happy African on a southern plantation, who can doubt that he would bewail the chance that left him free, and made the African & slave ? The introavenue through which the Indian could have been conducted to civilization, placed under protection, and

It is a curious fact, also, that as the priest had been largest share-so the New England Puritan was the foremost to enter into the African slave trade, and secure the profit of reducing men to slavery. In looking over the face of the globe, I find that

wherever there is a country fit for the use of civilized men, but which civilized men have not yet occupied, there Providence has placed a savage and debased bor. When civilized man comes into it, I find uni-After a two years' contest of unparalled violence versally a disposition manifested or his part to en--and at times, sir, of such doubtful issue as to over- slave the inferior race. The necessity of his position compels him to it; and he may be only availing himin every instance manifest the greatest anxiety to avail themselves of African slavery. I infer from if permitted to exercise a free choice; and I have no fear that, under any construction which the Supreme Court may place on the Kansas and Nebraska act, the citizens of the slaveholding States will suffer any injustice at the hands of those whom gentlemen are pleased to call squatters.

There are many in the ranks of the Democratic party who differ from me on this point-some hoping and some fearing that the people will exclude slavery if they have the power. We honestly differ in opinion on a matter of opinion; and I hope no genleman will say we construe the act differently, bewill probably make.

Mr. Speaker, I advocated the Kansas and Nebraska bill at the time it was enacted. I have advocated it it has passed. I stand upon the bill as it is in all its features. I will make no new isssue on it, for a new with the Constitu ever is in that instrument is right.

The honorable gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Nichols] the courts decide that it is competent for the Legis- said much about "Buchanan, Breckinridge, and free lature to do so, I will abide by the decision; and Kansas." Sir, I am for free Kansas; I am for Kanwhen she applies for admission into the Union, I will sas-free to select her own institutions, and work out vote for her admission if I have a seat on this floor. her own destiny; free from the control of influences On the other hand, I hold every Democrat bound to foreign and alien to her interests; free from the vote for her admission if she applies with a constitu- withering invasion of fanaticism; free, as Kentucky is free, and as North Carolina is free.

The gentleman from Ohio and his associates are

the negro may be free. Sir, I am for free white men, and free States everythe power may be exercised possesses the importance where. The gentleman from Ohio and his associates attributed to it by some of my friends It is certain- are for free negroes. I am for free Kansas; and I ly of too little value to distract the country, divide was for Buchanan and Breekinridge, because I be-

North Carolina Coal Fields.

The following communication as pears in the Charleston Mercury of Thursday last, with approbatory remarks. It is from a writer in Favetteville. harrassed and kept out by hostile legislation, and by We insert it that our readers may be advised of the

Should the city of Charleston wish to reach the to tolerate it; and one great advantage to the South Coal Fields on Deep River, a far better plan can be suggested than the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company, chartered by the last Legislature, offers.

There exists a company in North Carolina, "the Western Railroad Company," who have chartered privileges which can be made available to the city of Charleston on terms far more favorable than those offered by the Cheraw and Coal Field's charter. The Western Railroad Company was chartered for the purpose of building a Rai road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, on Deep River, with the right of the 22d section of the Act of incorporation, "to construct branches to the same, or to connect with any other Railroad that may be constructed." Under this clause the road can be extended from Fayetteville to the Wilmington and Manchester Road, at the State line, and the Northeastern road can be made to terminate either by its main stem or a branch at the same point; or the Wilmington and Manchester road can be used from the State line to the point where the Northeast-Congresses are exceedingly gloomy. In both branches ern road is intended to strike the same, which is understood to be Florence.

Under the 22d section of the charter, the "Western Railroad" can likewise be continued to and connected with the North Carolina Railroad at any point which runs almost the entire length of the State, and the City of Charleston will thus have access to the entire productions of the State. Ten miles of the forty between Fayetteville and the Coal Fields is used to complete the work. Fayetteville enjoys a

It is understood that the Cheraw charter requires a usually of that canting and hypocritical class of sen- to the State Treasury by the Company. No such tax timentalists who hesitate to use the blessings Provi- is required of the Western Railroad Company, which is an item of vast importance. From Cheraw to the Coal Fields must be eighty miles, through a barren Hence a most significant fact, to which I would call and unproductive country, as poor as any in the State, the attention of my friends who so much fear the ac- upon which no subscriptions can be had; while, on tion of the early settlers. It is this: that every Ter- the other line every mile from the State line to Fayritory which has been left free to select its own insti- etteville is well settled and productive, and able to tutions, has established or permitted slavery. And make liberal subscriptions-Robeson county being the Territories northwest of the Ohio, over which the one of the wealthiest in the State-all of which ordinance of 1787 extended, petitioned Congress for would be tributary to Charleston if this road was the repeal of the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance, built, while the length of line would not be materi-The same phrase occurs in almost, if not quite, all protesting against it as retarding the improvement ally changed; and in all respects the Robeson counthe territorial acts ever passed by Congress. If the and settlement of the country, and vainly clamored ty and Fayetteville line would be greatly preferable. Are not the advantages alluded to, worth the at-

tention of Charleston? If you intend to make an

Three Days Later from Europe. NEW YORK, Feb. 22 -The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 7th, arrived here this afternoon.

The Asia brings nearly \$400,000 in specie. She passed the steamer City of Washington, Feb 10, 300 miles west of Cape Clear, and a steamer supposed to be the Erricson on the 10th. ENGLAND .- Mr. Dallas had given a banquet

Lord Napier, the new American minister. The fleet of steamships formerly belonging to the Oriental Steamship Company, have formally been anticipated her advices.) transferred at Southampton to the European and

American Steam Navigation Company. Parliament met on the 3d of February, when the reply to the Queen's speech was agreed on and presented in the usual form.

The wars with China and Persia had not been dis cussed and information respecting them had been called for.

Earl Grey called for a dispatch written by himself when in office prohibiting the English local authorities at Canton from taking active measures without

which that company possess the license to trade .-The motion was agreed to. It was suggested by sevand the lands thrown open to colonization. Mr. Laing and Major Dusenbury. The Costa Ricans' loss was alluded to the tide of emigration now setting towards supposed to be great. General Posquet was killed. Minnesota, and said the only mode to avert a conflict between England and the United States, which might arise from American emigration overstepping the the arrival of ammunition from Greytown. borders and squatting on English territory, would be the annexation of the Hudson bay territories with Canada.

The Queen's speech says that the government is negotiating with the United States and Honduras men. about the Central American question, and hopes that the difficulties will be removed.

DENMARK .- The treaty for the exemption of the States signing the treaty to pay to Denmark 30,570,- expedition was abandoned, and his troops decending 000 rix dollars, according to the quotas already agreed | the river on rafts and logs.

Naples.—The king of Naples has signed a treaty kingdom.

FRANCE.—The English and French troops have Powers-Russia, England, and France-has been ap-PERSIA. - The British were advancing into the inthere, and marched upon Mohamora, which com- sentatives. This led to the appointment of a Command both the province of Fars and the road to mittee to investigate the matter. This Committee, Shiras. They are also about to occupy Mahommarad after many meetings, and the examination of numerand Beuder Ali-two towns on the Persian Gulf.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER INDIAN. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, February 24.—The eteamer Indian arrived here this morning from Liverpool with dates to the 10th instant.

America had just been telegraphed. ENGLAND.—The parliamentary return of the in-

come and expenditures of the year ending Sept. 30, shows a total income of upwards of £71,000,000 and expenditures of upwars of £88,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced his financial statement for the Friday following.

Moniteur intimating the probable union of the Danu- (but by very shabby evidence, we will adn bian principalities, Lord Lindhurst wished to know if the Divan which was about to assemble would frere of the man Simonton,) that the Hon. W. A. tives of the Great Powers?

whether the Persian ambassador at Paris in negotiating with Lord Crowley was acting under the same tion; and fourthly, that Judge Edwards, from the full power he possessed at Constantinople.

In Mr. V. Smith's absence Lord Palmerston said he believed his powers were precisely the same, and bill before Congress. he had every reason to hope the negotiations would result satisfactorily.

Disraeli again repeated in the most positive terms that a treaty had been made by France guaranteeing the Austrian Italian possessions. Lord Palmerston, however, denied that such a treaty existed; but he admitted that France during the Russian war agreed to assist Austria in case of insurrection in Italy.

SWITZERLAND. - The Paris Presse says that unexpected difficulties have arisen between Prussia and Switzealand respecting the affair of Neufchatel. Austria.-The Emperor of Austria had decided on granting an amnesty to all political offenders.-It was rumored that Russea will do the same to the exiled Poles The relation between Austria and Russia and France are unpromising.

TURKEY .- Turkey is about to take formal possess. ion of the Delta and Danube. Austria has officially notified the Porte that the

evacuation of the principalities will be completed on the 24th of March. INDIA. - The mails from India had arrived at Suez.

There is nothing important from the Persian Gulf. CHINA .- Letters from China to the 16th of December are published in the Paris Moniteur, which state European quarters at Chysan hong five were destroyed, and of the eighty foreign factories at Canton twenty-one were burnt.

As soon as the English ships commenced firing the floating population of vagabonds at Canton rushed into Chysan-hong, pillaged and then fired the European stores. The insendiaries were soon dis persed by the shells from the English ships, when the French seamen extinguished the fires. The Chinese town suffered terribly as well by the fire from the English ships as by the native robbers. Of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hong merchants, nine were destroyed at the first at

A great number of merchants nad fled to Shanghai. The Earl of Clarendon has fully approved of all the acts of Admiral Seymour and Commissioner Bon-

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL. Wednesday Morning .- The standing orders were complied with on the 9th before Parlia ment in the case of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. A dispatch from Marseilles, dated February 10th, states that General Buhler had been sent by the Persian government to the seat of war on the Persian gulf

The news of the revolt at Maraghan is confirmed. The revolters pillaged the town and fifteen English vessels anchored off Bunder Abbas. PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.—The letters by the

steamer Indian quote corn 6d. lower. Sugar and coffee were firm.

Later from South America. By the Tennessee, at New York, we have dates

the recapture of the insurgents ships to \$500,000, and was purchasing all the arms that were offered and was purchasing all the arms that were offered for sale.

The advices from Chili state that the minister from Costa Rica, asking for a loan of \$200,000 to the committee and proceedings in Congress and Kansas, let the report of the Committee and proceedings in Congress and there was every disposition to grant his request at once. The trade of Chili during the past year had been very prosperous. A dry dock is to be built at Valparaiso.

The papers record the death of Miss Emelina Haviland, aged 19, daughter of S. F. Haviland, Esq., request at once. The trade of Chili during the past year had been very prosperous. A dry dock is to be

Revision of the Reserved Navy List. tary Dobbin, on the 20th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE STRANER TENNESSEE.

FURTHER FROM NICARAGUA.

The Battles at Rivas and St. George, &c. NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- The steamer Tennessee has arrived from Aspinwall, via San Juan and Key West, the steamer Texas, whose arrival at New Orleans has 5 cents.

The English ship Meteor, from Mobile for Liverpool, had put into San Juan in a leaky condition. Col Titus, with his recruits, went up the river with Lockridge and took a position opposite the enemy at Seripipague. Col. Lockridge had made all his arrangements, and the attack was to be made on the day the Tennessee left. Lockridge's force was stated at 550 men, and that of the Costa Ricans at 300 men.

The accounts of affairs at Rivas and St. George Col Titus, with his recruits, went up the river

The accounts of affairs at Rivas and St. George between Henningsen's command and the Costa Rireferring to the home government, which dispatch he cans differs from that brought by steamer Texas. In had written after conferring with the Duke of Wel. a fight near Rivas Captain Phinney was killed, and practical judgment, faithful to the interest of the had written after conferring with the Duke of Wellington.

An interesting discussion was had in regard to the Hudson Bay Company, on a motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the possessions over mittee to inquire into the state of the possessions over the st hour's fighting Hennigsen is said to have retired with an inconsiderable loss, excepting that several of his eral speakers that the monopoly should be broken up officers were mortally wounded, including Col. James

At the last advices the Nicaraguans had drawn off from and were in the vicinity of Granada, awaiting of utter destitution and want. This does not include

3d, he was at San Juan del Sur with 300 men. He each house. All of these are objects of charity, dehad established his headquarters at Rivas, and was pending wholly upon the various charitable instituconcentrating all his force there, amounting to 800 tions in the city for their daily subsistence. This is

Later from Nicaragua. NEW YORK, Feb. 24 .- A letter of the 12th inst. from San Juan, states that Gen Walker has suffered sound dues has been printed. Article 4th binds the defeat in two important cases, and that the Lockridge's

The Corruption Investigating Committee. Never was the adage that "when rogues fall out with the Argentine republic for the reception of the honest men get their dues," more signally verified Neapolitan State prisoners who are to be pardoned. than in the late transactions at Washington. Less as the worst people on earth. This treaty, accompanied with an offer of pardon, has than two months ago one J. W. Simonton, a letter been communicated to all the State prisoners of the writer of the Black Republican school in Washington, having been disappointed in some expectations bune, writing from Utah, informs the Editor that—in other words, having "fallen out" with his conbeen ordered to evacuate Greece, the demands of federates, turned informer, and published in the New erable extent. He states that there are not more these governments having been fully complied with. York Times, intimations of a knowledge of corrupt than one hundred negro slaves in the Territory, but A commission composed of the three protecting practices among certain members of Congress. Col. that quite a large number of Indians are held in bon-Payne, of North Carolina, a gentleman of the old dage, under a pretence of apprenticeship. Indian pointed to investigate the condition of Greek finances. school, having been approached with the offer of a children are bought by the Mormons of their parents, bribe, by a member from this State, and of the negro- the writer urges, under the pretext of holding them terior of Persia at the last accounts. The English loving party, corroborated, in part, the statement of have reconstructed the forts at Bushire and left troops Mr. Simonton from his seat in the House of Repreous witnesses, came into the House yesterday, with the people of the Territory to become slave owners,

the report of their proceedings. No sooner was the purport of the evidence implicating some four or five members of the Black Repub- from all this that there can be no doubt of the fact. lican party known to their partizans, than they be- that slavery is actually existing in Utah at this mocame perfectly wild with excitement, and determined that the report of the Committee should not be read. The Indian sailed on the morning of the 11th. The Wakeman, of this city, screeched and screamed and howled in opposition to the report-men whose lives siduously, Utah should slip away from them and depended upon an event would hardly exhibit more feeling and anxiety than did these great lovers of freedom in behalf of their associates. But their shricks amounted to but little, and were as effectual to stay the tide of justice as were the freedom shrieks for Kansas last autumn. The report of the Commit-In the House of Lords, referring to an article in the tee was ordered to be published, and proves, first, much as it is that of a treacherous ingrate and a contake into consideration the question of this union, Gilbert, of this State, had received a consideration and whether it would be decided by the representation for his vote. Secondly, that Hon. Mr. Welsh, from that pink of Puritanism, Connecticut, had also been Lord Clarendon replied that he at present should abstain from expressing any opinion on the subject.

O. B. Matteson, from the Oneida or Gerritt Smith In the House of Commons. Mr. Layard inquired district, in this State, had been, during his whole extreme western district of New York, had a pecuniary interest, and had offered the same to others, in a

> But what strikes us as most singular in this investigation, is the great ignorance of the oldest lobby agents in Washington in all these schemes. Mr Chase, whose business it has been for years to work bills through Congress, and who openly threatens new comers that he will prevent their "things" from going through unless he is paid not to do so, knows nothing about any bribery or undue influence being used upon M C.'s; Daniel Breed and H. B. Babcock knew nothing; Hamilton Green, George Harrington, George W. Samson, Alexander H. Evans, Mr. Chubb. Hugh Tyler, Mr. Wendall, all know nothing!!!-! Sweeney, a poor one armed fellow who has only been in Washington since the party to which he belongs, and for which he shrieked so loud, have had the ascendancy, knew everything. Welsh and Gilbert had placed themselves and their characters in his hands, though it does not appear that either of

needed it. As for O. B. Matteson, there can be no doubt o his guilt. His most intimate personal friends do not hesitate to pronounce him a most precious rascal.-His pretense (and defense) that the charges against that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants him are instigated by malice and political prejudice, was not so great as at first stated. Of the thirteen is sheer bosh. We have never heard but one story of this man, and that is simply that all you could prove against him would not hurt him, that he would February, 1857. prove against him would not burt him, that he would if it were proven that he had bought up thirty members of Congress or sold his vote over thirty times, go straight home to his abolition constituents and be re-elected by an increased vote. He said to the writer of this some five or six years ago, "I know my constituents better than you do, and although I am no more an abolitionist than you are, if I should talk your dootrine or go with the silver grey Whigs, I could not get ten votes in the district."

He was one of the harlest outside workers for Banks, during the contest for Speaker in Washington, and, we have been told by a member of Congress, offered in behalf of his party, position and money for votes or "a vote for Banks." There is to the district of the silver grey work and the district of the silver grey work and the district of the money for votes or "a vote for Banks." There is to the celebration.

February, 1857.

The corner-stone of a Monument, commemorative of the gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration with be allowed or a decision of the anticomment of the gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration with be delivered by a distinguished orator. A Barbecue with the subscriber respectfully informs the public that he gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration with the subscriber respectfully informs the public that he gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration.

He subscriber respectfully informs the public that he gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration.

All the subscriber respectfully informs the public that he gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration.

The corner-stone of a Monument, commemorative of the abscriber respectfully informs the public that he gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration.

The corner-stone of a Monument, commemorative of the barbeau or an abolition or six years ago, "I know my temperature. Trunks, Valiese, Saddle, and Satchelis, fartiles,

them knew enough about him or of him to speak a

word in his favor, to the door-keeper, when he most

money for votes or "a vote for Banks." There is enough told of him and said against him in Washington to hang him if bribery were a hanging offense. The assertion he is said to have made, that there were thirty members of Congress who had pledged themselves not to vote for any appropriation unless they were paid for it, was undoubtedly true, and the probability is that he stood captain of the band. He has been brought up in the Weed and Seward school of politics in this State, and is an apt scholar. The principles of that school, we all know, are to sell and get gain, and to use that gain to hoodwink and deceive the people and keep in office.

The cry of "freedom in Kansas," and love for the 'poor, down-trodden slave," was raised and kept up for this, and no other, purpose. They have plundered this State of millions, in the shape of canal improvements, and made fortunes in carrying through our Legislature bank and insurance charters and railfrom Callao to January 26th. The revolution in road consolidation bills. But the repeal of the Mis-Peru was making steady headway against the gov. souri restriction offered to them the prospects of ernment. Cazco had fallen into possession of the greater plunder in Washington, and they raised the insurgents, and also Cosma. Gen. Castilla had only cry of "Southern aggression" and "nigger freedom," possession of Lima and Callao, with a portion of the roused the sympathies and prejudices of the people, havy. He had increased his offer of a reward for the recapture of the insurgents ships to \$500,000, and was purchasing all the arms that were offered washington. How they have used this power to navy. He had increased his offer of a reward for and, under these false pretences, induced them to

U. S. Consul at Coquimbe.

During the past year 11,504 passengers arrived at Paris, and Paris rules the fashionable world, the hoops must yield to this pressure, for there is not information.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER, Valparaiso by sea, and 8,406 departed; \$3,064,699 hoops must yield to this pressure, for there is not inin gold and silver was imported, and \$3,978,443 was dependence enough among the value of fashion to wear anything but what is a-la-mode, no matter bow convenient, healthful or beautiful it may be, and

weather lasts.

The joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress to wait on Messus. Buchanan and Breck-inridge to inform them of their election, will not perform that duty until these gentlemen arrive in Washington, which will be about the 25th inst.

VALUE OF SPANISH COIN .- The following is the average value of the worn Spanish coin at the United bringing 350 passengers and \$36,000 in specie. She States mint in Philadelphia: Quarters, 234 cents; left Aspinwall on the evening of the 10th, (before eighths or levies, 10 9-10 cents; sixteenths or fips,

> GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RRILROAD .- We are pleased to learn that the earnings of this road are increasing each year.

> words of an exchange, "cannot fail to convince every reflecting mind, that the various departments of this road, are under the special direction of men of sound

[Charleston Courter. LOOK AT THE Two PICTURES .- The following appears in a late number of the Louisville Democrat : " It is said that there are now in the limits of Cincinnati full three hundred negro families in a state cases of individual suffering, but whole families, num-At the last accounts from Walker, dated February bering from five to ten poor miserable creatures in a deplorable picture of the life of the negroes in a

> thy is supposed to exist for the down-trodden race. "What a contrast to this is exhibited here in the city of Louisville, the centre of slavery, as it is denominated! You might search the city and county from one extreme to the other and not find a solitary case of destitution and want among our slave population. Such facts as are here pressented speak for themselves, and expose the fallacy of the cant of the abolitionists, who pretend to consider the slaveholders

SLAVERY IN UTAH .- A correspondent of the Trislavery now exists among the Mormons to a considmerely as apprentices, the real object being to keep them in perpetual servitude to the whites. Greeley thinks that his correspondent is prejudiced against the Mormons, and that his prejudices blind his judgment, but admits that there is a strong temptation to from the contiguity of the Indians, and the facility with which they can be enslaved. It would seem his co-adjutors would gnash their teeth and howl with rage, if, while they are nursing Kansas so astake position with the existing slave-holding States.

Richmond Enquirer. DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. ON the first day of January, 1857, the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of SCOTT & BALDWIN, was dissolved by mutual consent, O. S. BALD-WIN having purchased the entire interest of said firm.

SPENCER SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN. OUR friends and patrons will see at once the necessity for

an immediate adjustment of all accounts on our books. Those who owe bills or notes to said firm up to the first of January, are particularly requested to pay without delay. O. S. BALDWIN is fully empowered to settle all matters elonging to the firm. SPENCER SCOTT.

O. S. BALDWIN. CARD TO THE FORMER PATRONS OF

SCOTT & BALDWIN. IN ENTERING into the above arrangement, the facilities heretofore belonging to this establishment are in no wise lessened. The rare and unequalled advantages hitherto belonging to this House are continued; Mr. SCOTT still remaining in New York, superintending the purchasing and importing of all fabrics manufactured [for this, as well as eight other Houses, all emanating from the head concern,

over which Messrs KEEN & SCOTT have exclusive con-O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market Street. 146-6t-26-1t

Feb. 26th, 1857 Job Printing. We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, JoB PRINTING in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc..

etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms. THE EIGHTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK, Will be celebrated on the Battle-Ground, on the 27th of

to attend the Celebration.

JOHN McRAE, Com. of Arrang't.

MOORE'S CREEK CELEBRATION. THE STEAMER CHAMPION will leave Market street pose of conveying to Moore's Creek Battle Ground, and back again, such Military and Fire Companies as may desire to attend the celebration. Passage /ree for said companies The Steamers FLORA McDONALD, Capt. HURT, and SPRAY, Capt. PRICE, will leave the above-named wharf, on the same morning, at 8 o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from the celebration. Fare, 50 cents for the round trip.

JOHN MCRAE, A. J. GRADY.

Feb. 24-td Committee of Arrangements. THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!-IS & delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superio

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gros

RUSSIA SALVE. been presented to the Navy Department by Reserved and Dropped Officers, who hope for restoration to the Active List at the hands of the Court of Inquiry, Which convened at Washington, by order of Secretary Dobbin, on the 20th inst.

Hoops scarcely come in either category. But if hoops are to be tabooed, we hope the ladies will have resombination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by the sale in Wilmington, N. C. by the long boots, and as their petticoats diminish, their indiagrouph for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by the long boots, and as their petticoats while the sloppy weather lasts. Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED. In this County, on the 15th inst., by issae M. Alderma Esq., Mr. STEPHEN H. AVIRETT, of Cumberland Cou ty, to Miss ANN E., daughter of P. R. Stringfield, Esq.

On Colvin's Creek, in this county, on the 15th inst., of Typhoid Neumonia, Mrs. CATHERINE COLVIN, in the 60th year of her age.

Sh. was a plous, worthy, and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for 30 years. Gently and quetly she reposed in death. Her spirit, emancipated from a body of suffering and death, went to her God who gave it. Com. In this town, on Friday morning, 20th inst., Mrs. ELIZA-BETH A. HOLDEN, wife of Mr. Wm. Holden, aged 47 years—leaving a husband and six children to mourn her

100 AGENTS WANTED \$130,00 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital.

The above is no "three cent catch penny," or Lumbug to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.

For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage. Address

T. S. CARTER, Plaistow, N. H.

26-3m

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.

Secretary N. C. Med. Soc. February 26th, 1857.

Wilmington Herald, Raleigh Standard and Register, Tarboro' Southerner, North Carolina Times, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Fayetteviile Observer copy weekly until meeting and send bills to the Secretary at Wilmington

A N ADJOURNED Battalion Court Martial will be held at the Court House on Friday the 6th of March, at 23 o'clock, P. M., for the trial of delinquents at the last Battalion Parade. Fines will be imposed on all who are not E. G. MEARES, President.
H. B. EILERS, Judge Advocate.
146-tf. free city and a free state, where such intense sympapresent to render excuses for absence

FOR MARCH. HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Knickerbocker Magazine, N. York Journal, Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Yankee Notions, Merry's fuseum, &c. Received and for sale at Feb. 26. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S Old Regime and the Revolution;
Dore', by a Strotter in Europe; Sinai and Palestine;
John Halifax, Gentleman; Harper's School History and other late works too numerous to mention, received this morning per Express, at

S. W. WHITAKER'S. morning per Express, at Feb. 26.

MONEY WANTED. OUR bills are all made out up to the 1st of January, 1857, and as we are much in want of money, we will be thankful if our patrons will call and pay up, as it is the only way we can pay our debts and keep a stock on hand.

Jan 31—124-1m GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found

the following:
16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand; do Hazart do Columbia 15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails; 3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 5 bbls. Clarified 50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap; 50 do Scaled Herring; 65 bbls. Common Whiskey; 5 do Bourbon do; North Carolina Peach Bra 20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter; 20 do Adamantine Candles; 10 do Black Pepper Apple Brandy;
North Carolina Peach Brandyl; Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches; Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus; 5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do; 30 Ploughs do 10 bbls. Soda Biscuit; 5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities 5 cases Snoes—assured;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for G. PRIGGE,

Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street. CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTAB-

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel, WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

nd examine as ne some as short notice.

Wm. L. JACOBS. WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York Prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best

workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with prompt-ness and despatch. MATHEW A WILSON, Importer and Manufacturer of Harness, No. 59 Canal street, New York, and No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," Wilmington Saddle, Harness,

PERRY, TROWBRIDGE & SCOTT.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BALTIMORE, MD. Pay particular attention to the sale of Lumber, Naval Stores, Cotton, Rice, Grain, &c.

Baltimore. R. H. Chamberlain & Sons, Norfolk.
J. M. Smith & Bro.
Peirce & Dudley, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 30. 123-1m-23-w

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, ABOUT TWO HUNDRED ACRES, on Wrightsville Sound, formerly the property of Mr. Benjamin Mott, adjoining the land of Messrs. Jones & Gardner and others. There is about fifty acres Mesers. Jones & Gardner and others. There is about nity acres of cleared land under cultivation, the balance is well timbered with oak, hickory and pine. If not sold previous to March County Court, the property will be offered at auction on Tuesday, the second day of Court. For further particulars, call on the Subscriber in the town of Wilmington.

B. BAXTER.

Feb. 16th, 1857

HOOP SKIRTS. RECEIVED THIS DAY: Quilted Hoop Skirts;
Cravelli do. do.;
Skeleton do. do.;
New style Steel Spring Skirts;
Round Oil pressed Whalebone for Skirts.
Feb. 14th, 1857

Variation 280 n Virgin.... 0 00 Vellow dip... 0 00 Hard.... 0 00 Tar, 30bbl... 0 00 do., in order 0 00 CANDLES, 2 B. Tallow16 Sperm..... Coffee, P b. NAILS, T. B. B bush DOMESTICS. ILS, Wgallon. Sperm.....Linseed, rawl Spts. Turp..1 60 6 FEATHERS, 2 1.50 6 DTATOES, Frathers, \$10.50 \$55
Fish, \$10b1, Mullets ... 4 00 \$6 00
Mac're., No 1 00 \$20 00
do. No. 2 00 \$613 00
do. No. 3. 6 50 \$6 7 50
Herrings, East 4 00 \$6 00
Dry Cod,
\$2 cwt... 4 50 \$6 50 00
Figure, N. C. brands, \$20 bb1... Sweet, 2 bush 75 @ 0 90 Irish, do..0 00 @ 0 00 do. 2 bbl..4 50 @ 5 00 ROVISIONS, W Ib. N. C. Bacon, Hams 131 @ Middlings .. 11 @ Shoulders .. 11 @ FLOUR, N. C. brands, W bbl., Hog round. 12 @ Family.....0 00 @ 7 75 Superfine....7 121 @ 7 25 Middlings . 12 6
Shoulders . 104 6
N. C. Lard . . 124 6
West'n do . . 00 6
Butter 24 6 Fine......0 00 Cross 0 00 @ 6 25 CTUANO, Peruvian, Under I ton, per lb.,... 31 One ton and under 5, Cheese 111 @ 12 Pork, Mess, 20 bbl....22 50 @23 5 tons and over, " 60 0J 5 tons and over, LAND PLASTER, per bbl. 1 50 9 00 do. Prime. 00 00 600 0 Beef, Mess .14 00 616 0 do. Fulton Market.00 00 @00 00 GRAIN, 20 bush. OULTRY Chickens, live, 15 de. dead, 18 @ 25 Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 00 do. dead, B. 12 @ 15 Pease, Cow ... 85 Rice, rough.0 90 & do., clean, 100 lbs. Salt, Alum, Bush.. 27 @ Eastern....1 25 N. River...1 10 Liverpool sack, ground 0 70 @ i 00 do. fine... 0 00 @ 2 00 N. Caronna.
IRON, 39 lb.
English, ass'd..41 @
American, ref..51 @
sheer...0 @ N. Carolina 0 00 @ Sugars, # B
Porto Rico... 91 ©
New Orleans, 0 @
Muscovado... 81 @
Loaf & crush. 141 @
Clarified and hoop... Granulated.13 @ Soap, \$15..... 5 @ Shingles, \$10..... Whiskey38 N. E. kum...50 Contract ...4 00 Common ... 2 00 @ 2 25 STAVES, 39 M. W.O.Bbbl.25 00 @35 00 do. Apple...60 @ 75 do. Peach..85 @ 1 25 Lumber, 19 M., (River.) Floor.B'ds..0 00 @10 00 R.O.Hhd..12 00 R.O.Hhd. 12 00 @25 00 Ash Head'g 0 00 @12 00 TIMBER, & M. Shipping ... 0 00 @10 00 Mill, prime. 7 50 @ 9 50 do. inferior to Wide do.. 7 00 @ 7 50 Scantling.. 0 00 @ 4 25 ordinary .. 4 00 @ 6 73 Molasses, per gallon. ordinary .. 4 00 @ 6 73 Cuba....... 46 @ 48 Tallow. # 15.. 10 @ 12 Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say en lumber 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, accession to condition. FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK.

WILDINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

rates have to be paid.

BEERWAX, P D. 28 0

BRIF CATTLE, 20 100 Be...6 50 0 8 00 BRICKS, 20 M.6 00 012 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange. Baltimore...1 pr ct. prem. Philadelphia 1 pr ct. prem. New York,...1 " " Virginia.... 1 " " Charleston,...1 " " Turpentine, per barrel, \$60 a \$ Rosin and Tar, do 55 a Spirits Turpentine, do 80 a

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled steady at quotations of that day, and with the exception of two or three small lots of all hard the sales have been at \$2.85 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1.65 for hard, per 280 lbs. There has existed a fair enquiry from distillers, which, together with the light receipts during the week, and some little demand from shippers, has caused rather more firmness in the market. The receipts and sales for the week foot up only, 2,034 bbls., as follows:

Bls. Virgin. Yel. Dip. Hard Thursday. 270. \$2.85. \$2.85. \$1.65al.70 friday. 659. \$2.85. \$2.85. \$1.65al.70 friday. 659. \$2.85. \$2.85. \$1.65 grants Turpertine—The market since last review has ruled inactive, owing to the scarcity of shipping, and the

ruled inactive, owing to the searcity of shipping, and the high rates of freight, and closes at a decline of two cents. This morning no sales effected up to the time of closing our enquiries, and the market is quiet. Sales for the week foot

up only i,100 bbls, viz:
Thursday... 30 bbls, at 48 cents per gallon.
Saturday... 200 "48 "" "
Monday... 400 "47 " " "

Rosin-The market for Common has ruled quite active during the week, and as may be seen from our table below per bushel. an advance of 24 cents was obtained on Saturday las.—There is a fair demand from buyes, and \$1 15 per 31 lbs is readily offered, but this figure has been refused, and sellers generally are holding higher. We quote sales for the week

as follows:
Friday...2,000 bbls. at \$1 15 for large size bbls.
Saturday.3,500 " " 1 15 " medium and large bbls.
do....2,000 " " 1 17½ per 310 lbWednesday 500 " " 1 15 " for large bbls

Feb. 16th, 1857

137-18-20-36

PROPOSALS INVITED!

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive proposals until the let of March next, to construct a LINE OF TELEGRAPH along the route of the North Carolina Rail Road, between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, N. C., distance about 50 miles.

The Contractor will be required to farnish at one or more opints along the route of the North Carolina Rail Road, between goints along the Road, white Uak, Post Oak, Cedar or Chesnut Poles, twenty-five (25) feet long, straight, peeled and perfectly sound, with seven (7) inches diameter at the color and received on the mile, and each inserted five (5) feet in the ground, well rammed and stayed.

Hooks, Glasses and Wire will be farnished by the Company at Raleigh and Goldsboro', and a train of cars will also be furnished to distribute Poles and other materials for construction. All other expenses, except the transportation of Laborers along the Road, must be incurred by the Contractor, and the entire Line must be completed on or before the first day of May next ensuing.

Feb. 19th, 1857

The Dow Ell.,

Superintendent.

Feb. 19th, 1857

The Remand is confined almost entirely to retailers, who purchase only what is sufficient for their immediate for their immediate. State brands during the week from scitivity in the market, and nectivity in the market on scitivity in the market.

Who notice small sales of State brands during the week from Stallotte, to Anderson & State brands during the week from Stallotte, to Anderson & State brands during the week from scitivity in the market.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh. Elder, from Fayetteville, to E Justite In the market week from scitivity in the market.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh.

Steame No sales of Black Eye, and we quote nominally at \$1 10 a feb 25—Next Eye, and we quote nominally at \$1 10 a feb 25—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayette-clean, and nothing doing except in the retail way. We refer to our table for atore rates. In the rough article we can learn of no transactions;—no buyers in market, and it rules dull. We quote nominally at 90 to 95 cents per bushel.

—Wheat—The market rules quiet for this article, and we have no transactions to report. In the absence of sales we omit quotations.

Schr. Rescue, Cates, for Portland, Me., by Retth & Flands.

Feb 25—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayette-ville, by E J Lutterloh.

Feb. 26—Schr. Edward Kidder, Harkson, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

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HAY.—The stock in dealers hands is small, and the market rules arm, with a fair demand. A lot of 152 bales Northern make received on Tuceday, and taken by a dealer at \$1.25 per 100 lbs. Noreceipts of Eastern, and quotations are nominal. See table.

LIME—No late receipts and the stock on market is rather light. Une or two cargoes would find sale at quotations. See table.

light. One or two cargoes would find sale at quotations. See table.

LUMBER—River—Arrives sparingly, and the market is at present decidedly dull. We note sales on Saturday of two raits at \$4 25 per M. for scantling. We quote nominally at \$7 a \$7 50 for wide and \$10 for flooring boards.

Molasses—No change to make. The supply of Cuba in first hands is moderate, and we note sales from wharf at 46 a 47 cents per gallon, in quantities as wanted.

PEA NUTS—Nearly or quite all of the crop having been brought to market the receipts for the past week have been confined to scattering lots. There is little or no demand, and the market is dull at quotations. See table.

POTATOES—For Irish there has been a fair demand during the past week, and the stock is nearly or quite all worked off. We learn, however, that a good many are now daily expected, which will replenish the market. See table for store rates. Sizeet are brought in sparingly and rule high; bring 80 a 90 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured Bacon the market during the past week has ruled unusually dull. We note several parcels received per rail roads is coour last, and for w nt of purchasers have gone into store. Retailers have as nucle or purchasers have gone into store. Retailers have as nucle or purchasers have gone into store.

parcels received per rail road si ce our last, and for w nt of purchasers have gone into store. Retailers have a supply on parchasers have gone into store. Retailers h. ve a sup; 1) on u and fully sufficient for their immediate wants, and show no disposition to operate. We quote hams at 13½ to 14 cents, and hog round 12½ cents per lb., with small sales. The stock of Western make is quite small, with limited receipts, and we note a moderate enquiry. We quote small sales from store at 10½ a 11 cents for shoulders, and 12 a 12½ cents per lb. store at log a li centstor anounce, and 12 a 12 cents per lb. for sides, as in quality.— Lazo—N. C. make is in good stock, with a limited enquiry from retaile s, and we note only occasional sales from store at 12½ cts. in bbls., and 12½ a 13 cts. per lb. in kegs.— Pork-The small receipts or Northern Mess for some time past has caused the supply on market to become materialry reduced, and we note a moderate demand from communes. demand from consumers. We quote sales from store at \$22 50 a \$23 per bbi., as in quality. Fresh is without change in price, and continues to be brought in sparingly; - sales at to 94 cents per lb. SALT—'I here is merely a retail demand at present, and

SALT—'There is merely a retail demand at present, and the market rules extremely dult for all qualities, with a heavy stock in store. We note about 1,850 sacks 1 iverpool ground received coastwise since our last, and disposed of as follows: 150 sacks at 72½ cents, 90 days; 1,20% do at 70 cents do. do.; and 500 do. at 70 cents per s ck, cash. No receipts or sales of Alum See table for rates.

STAVES—The receipts of this article have been meagre for some time 1.25°, and there appears to be rather more enquiry for them. We notice sales of several small arcels of it. U. Hhd., at \$10 a \$15 for undressed, aud \$17 50 a \$20 pe 1 M. for dressed, according to quality. No sales to report in M. tor dressed, according to quality. No sales to report in W. O. Bbl., but we learn that \$30 a \$35 per M., could

be obtained. Makers, however, should bear in mind that to obtain the highest figures, it must be a good merchanta-SHINGLES—There seems to be no enquiry for either Common or Contract, and the market is dull at quotations. See table. TIMBER-No material alteration to notice in this article since last review. There is but a limited enquiry for milling purposes, and we note small receipts. We refer to our table purposes, and we note small receipts. We refer to our table for figures, at which sales have been effected.

Freights—Vessels continue to arrive very slowly, and the market rules firm. There is a good deal of produce on market for shipment, but it is generally held off for lower rates. No vessels are offering for Boston or Philadelphia, and rates are merely nominal, though higher prices could be obtained. To New York rates are quite firm and several vessels have been taken up at quotations. See table.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Cotton.—The Broker's Circular quotes: Fair and middling qualities have declined 1, with a firm market. Sales of the week 45,000 bales. Sales on exportation 9,000 bales. Sales for export 31,000 bales.

The sales of Cotton on Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, the market closing steady. Fair Orleans, 81; middling, 7 11-16; fair upland, 72; middling upland, 73; fair Mobiles, 71; middling, 7 9-10. Sea Island has advanced 1; sales at 15 a 16.

a 16. The Manchester markets show a turn in favor of the buyer. Breadstuffs.—The same circular quotes the market for breadstuffs as dull. Flour is generally dull, and prices irregular; Western caual, 31s. a 31s. 6d.; Ohio, 34s. a 34s. 6d. regular; western causi, 518. a 518. od.; Ohio, 538. a 348. 6d. Corn is generally 6d. higher, but quotations are barely maintained; mixed, 33s. 9d. a 34s.; white, 35s. a 35s. 9d.

Provisions.—The market is steady and prices generally are unchanged. Lard in kegs to arrive 68s. Produce.—Rosin, common, 4s. 9d. a 4s. 10d. Turpentine ull, 44s. Tea—Common Congou 13s. Sugar is firm at an advance of 6d. Coffee closed firm.

LONDON.—Iron—The market closed quiet but steady.—
Welsh bars £8 a 8 5s.; Scotch pig 73s. 6d. Sugar is firm and prices are 6d. a ls. higher. Coffee is steady with an active market. Breadstuffs are dull. Flour is generally quot-

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for account closed at 934 a 934. The bankers' rates are generally unchanged.—
American stecks closed quiet, but prices steady.
The money market is slightly easier. Consols for money

closed at 93;.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. IO.—Cotton—The various Liverpool circulars quote cotton steady and generally unchanged.—Sales during the three days 38,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. Middling Orleans 7; middling Uplands 7 7-16; middling Mobiles 7 9-16. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Flour is generally inactive, and the quotations are only nominal at a decline of 6d. a 1s. Western canal flour 30s. 6d. a 34s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s. a 32s.; Ohio 33s. 6d. a 34s. Mixed corn 33s. 9d a 34s.; yellow 34s. 6d.; white 35s. a 35s. 6d.—Reef is generally unchanged. Pork is generally very dull, but prices are unchanged. Bacon is unchanged. Lard 70s.

Money Murket—Counsels for account closed at 98; a 93s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Cotton closed with an upward closed at 931 Money Retract—Cousels for account closed at 98; a 93;.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Cotton closed with an upward tendency, sales of 2,600 bales. New Orleans middling 14c.;

Uplands 13;c.; Fair 14;c. Flour is steady; sales of straight State at \$6 20 a \$6 45, and Southern \$6 75 a 6 90. Wheat, Southern white, \$1 80, red \$1 58. Corn, Southern mixed, 75 cents; white 72c.; yellow 71 a 77c.; yellow and mixed, 74 a 80 cents. Mess Pork \$22. Beef, re-packed Chicago, \$15 50. Lard 14; a 14;c. Ohio Whiskey 29c. Rio Coffee 10; a 11;c.; Java 15c. Sugar, Cuba, 8; a 10c. Spirits Turpentine is firm at 52;c. Rice is buoyant at 3; a 4;c.—Freights heavy.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton—The macket was vary

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24 .-- Cotton-- The maoket was very quiet to-day, the sales having been limited to iome 550 bales at prices ranging from 12 to 13 c.

at prices ranging from 12 to 13 c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 23.—Bacon 11@12 cts. Reeswax 24@00. Coffee—Rio, 12 gal3; Laguira, 14@15; St. Domingo 00@00. Cotton-Fair to good, 12 gal3; ord. to mid., 11@11.

Feathers, 35@40. Flour—Family, \$7 25@0 00; Superfine, \$6 75@\$0 00; Fine, \$6 25@0 00; Scratched, \$5 75. Grain-Corn, 0@100; Wheat, \$1 10@1 20; Oats, 70@75; Peas, 100a 00; hye, 90@1 00. Hides—Dry, 13@14; Green, 5@0. Lard, 13@00. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) \$1 25@\$0 00.

Bacon—In demand Cotton—Not so much buoyancy in the market as in the early part of last week, from the fact that buyers were paying rather more than they were justified in doing. Very in the change. Corn—No mifficulty in selling at quotation. Oats—Finds ready market; the demand is gener than the rec ipts.

WASHINGTON N. C. Feb. 17—Naval Stoff seconds.

WASHINGTON N. C., Feb. 17 - Naval Stor 8--- in to our review of last wick there has been a decree in 12 p. Turpt. sales have been made at \$2,75 for 280,08 We red view our quotation for that and term e surpt \$1,15 to 1.25 for the former, and 1,60 for the latter.

Grain—No change, - coro is bought as it arrives at 576 on hands.

Marine Intelligence PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

ARRIVEIT
Feb 19-Schr Wide World, Dickinson, from Charleston, to A D Cazaux; with 500 sacks salt.
Schr Americus, Van erbilt, from Charleston, to 1 ellos-There is a moderate enquiry for No. 1, and very little offering:—fine scarce and wanted at full prices. We note sales during the week at prices ranging from \$2 12½ to. \$3 75 per bbl., according to quality. For No. 2 there is but little enset & Brown; with 600 sacks salt. per bbl., as in quality. For No. 2 there is but little enquiry, and only occasional sales are made at \$1.37½ to \$1.75 per bbl., as in quality.

TAR—We have no change to make on last week's price of this article. The receipts continue quite small, and parcels are generally taken on arrival by shippers at \$1.30 per bbl.

Sales for the week reach only 1,348 bbls. at above price.

BERF (ATTLE—We have nothing new to notice in the large of the large are generally taken on arrival by shippers at \$1.30 per bbl.

Sales for the week reach only 1,348 bbls. at above price.

BERE CATILE—We have, nothing new to notice in the absence of sales we quote stall fatted nominfil at 65 to 8 and the absence of sales we quote stall fatted nominfil at 65 to 8 and market tor been market continues to rule quite active for this article at about last week's figures. The receipts have been meagre, and very little remains on market unsold. The sales during the week have been at 12½ a 13 cents, as extremes, viz: ordinary to g od ordinary 12½ cents along doud middling at 13 cents per lb.—these figures are v. ry read'ly obtained.

CORN MEAL—None arriving from the country, and we note some demand for retailing purposes. Sells from the granarie, at 90 cents per bushel, in lots to suit

EMPT BARRELS—The market for Spirits Tuppentine barbeen received for some time past, and the stock has become very much reduced. We quote at \$1.65 a \$1.75 each for second hand ones, as in quality.

FIGURE—The arrivals per railroad have been moderate for several weeks past, and owing to the limited transactions which have taken place the stock in first hands is accumulating. The demand is confined almost entirely to rotailers, who purchase only what is sufficient for their immediate wants, consequently there is no activity in the market. We notice small sales of State brands during the week from the country and the proposed and the schools and the schools are considered and the schools are

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. Lutterloh.

25—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson &

WILMINGTON, N. C., HONDAY, PEB, 23, 1857.

To-day will be generally observed throughout t he country as the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington. Here the military will turn out and the militia will muster. Perhaps other manifestations

We rejoice to see the growing attention paid to the day, and the increasing disposition to celebrate it in a becoming manner. It is right and proper. Would t hat each celebrant throughout the Union, who really feels the emotions of gratitude and respect to the father of his country, so appropriate to the occasion, could be induced to contribute the earnings of one day to be employed in the completion of the monu ment at the City of Washington, and in the purchase, preservation and embellishment of the home and last resting place of Washington at Mount Vernon.

The monument about which so much has been said, is at a stand. The sound of hammer or trowel is no longer heard. No foot but that of idle curiosity approaches the spot. The country boasts of its progress in wealth and population, and spends n illions upon political struggles, yet the monument to Washington ceased to advance some time ago .-While the secret "Sam" boasted his omnipotence, he seized upon the monument, and this partizan desecrat ion brought to a dead stop a progress which, sooth to say, was even then lingering enough, and the monument has since stopped short.

And Mount Vernon remains less as a shrine to which patriotism may resort, than as a source of profit by its exhibition as a museum. Crowning a bluff on the South side of the Potomac, the Old House is seen t brough the trees, and would be passed unnoticed and unknown, but from the custom of the steamboats on the river, tolling their bells as they pass the Tomb of Washington. No memorial rises on that sacred ground to mark the gratitude of nation, State or i ndividual. No guarantee exists that the very tomb of the hero may not become the property of speculat ors alien to his blood, and enemies to the land of his birth. This state of things should not exist. When a ttempts have been made to purchase Mount Vernon for the purpose of having the title vested in the State of Virginia, it has been objected that the present pror ietor or proprietors, bearing the same name with the g reat man, displayed a disposition to speculate upon his fame and the desire of the country to do him honor, and thus to exact a price totally beyond the Intrinsic value of the place as a piece of property. No doubt the present proprietor displays a mercenary s pirit-a spirit which would rather make money t han co-operate in doing his great relative honor. But that is the greater reason why the tomb of Washington should be bought out of his control at any terms. The nation is surely able to buy it, and if, as has been said, the present Washington displays this unfair spirit of speculation, he is not the proper custodian of what morally belongs to the nation and ducers of the bill. In regarding that bill as it stood to the world.

We do not know under whose auspices the Washmere party will be able or willing again to seize upon what ought to be the business of the nation and and finish it.

The Corruption Cases.

A synopsis of the reports in the congressional corruption cases will be found in our paper to-day. It is well worthy of attention. There is one thing, howe ver, that would render expulsion by the present Congress a very small matter in the estimation of the Creek on Saturday the 14th inst., we understand that speculating New York members implicated. The the following gentlemen were appointed a Commit-S ession-in fact the Congress is at an end-it has tee of Arrangements for the tables on that occasion :but about ten more days to live, and over those ten days only does its expulsive power extend. The A. D. Bordeaux, Wm. Herring, Francis Lewis, Wm. New York Congressional elections have already been | Croom, R. W. Collins, Patrick Hand, C. McLendon, held for the next Congress, and these men are either R. M. McIntire, Alex. Bannerman, Jos. Williams, defeated or re-elected, so that thus they are relieved Kinchen Powers, George Johnson, John A. Corbett, from all fear of the deprivation of place or pelf. It R. Newkirk, H. S. Fennell, W. W. Fennell, T. Fenis true that high-souled and honorable men would nell, George Devane, Gaston Costin, S. H. B. Costin, prefer anything before the stigma of such a thing; W. M. B. Eakins, John Eakins, Jr., G. F. Walker. but high-souled and honorable men would not be C. Sikes, R. H. Murphy, Marshall Morgan, R. C. guilty of such tricks, and if these members have Lewis, P. C. Colvin, Jos. N. Henry, H. A. Colvin, really been guilty as charged, it would be useless to Jas. M. Moore, John A. Murphy, J. F. Corbett, Wm. attempt to touch them on any sensitive point affect- Sellers, John M. Woodcock, E. A. Keith, F. Thomp- judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff upon the to-morrow. It is confidently asserted by the friends ing their honor.

Unfortunately, the session will close in a few days, whole matter must be left undisposed of, or the vast is provided in the event of bad weather. We feel army, which now awaits the signature of the Presiwrangle over a quartette of speculators and pecula- part in their accustomed style of liberality. te rs. The last ten days of the session afford a bad or portunity for a fair investigation, especially where the political friends of the accused seem determined grumbling is an amusement in which we all partici to make a neck-or-nothing fight of it, and, by a fac- pate to a greater or less extent. We, each, and every tious course, compel an abandonment of the prosecution, or a loss of all public business.

The Tariff bill proposed by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, passed the House of Representatives on Friday by a vote of 110 to 84. The bill as passed, simply makes additions to the present Free List, admitting free of duty certain raw materials, including raw Silk-the finer qualities of Wool, etc. The effect and indeed the object of the bill is not to reduce the average rates of duties upon articles upon which duties are to be charged, but reduce the amount of revenue, by admitting articles, now dutiable, without the payment of a duty. It is supposed that the reduction of the revenue under the operation of this bill will be between six and eight millions of dollars.

Mr. Letcher of Virginia, offered a substitute, proposing a general reduction of 20 per cent on the rates of duty imposed by the tariff of 1856. Mr. Letcher's substitute received the votes of the original 74 Democrats-not a vote more nor less. It would have been 75, but for the death of the lamented Brooks. Thi bill would have done justice all around. What may be done with Mr. Campbell's bill in the Senate, we cannot say.

CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION .- With all the precaution we can use, we are at times imposed upon by their failures to connect, and ought not to be charged few days previous, and defeated 300 Costa Ricans at the President elect from any embarrassment upon mischievous and unprincipled persons. Last week with them. Still less is the department responsible Cody's Point. The trifling steamer getting out of the subject. we published a marriage, purporting to have taken for the State of the thermometer. place in Sampson county, between Mr. Renben Hawse and Mrs. Margaret E. Wilson. We learn from a reliable source that the lady referred to is not Mrs. but simply Miss, and is of a very respectable express proviso under which the Company must carry family of Sampson county; that no such marriage the mails at a moderate stipulated rate. These roads has taken place. We make this statement at the request of the parties interested, and, at the same time, hope that the writer of the notice may be detected and severely punished for his conduct.

We learn definitely by telegraph, that the Cape Fear Bill was among those referred by the hundreds and thousands of lines operated by private House on Monday last, to Committee of the whole. contractors over whom the Department has no con-Further than this we have no information. When trol beyond the feeble guarantee which its contract anything definite occurs, we shall, no doubt hear it. gives it, what folly is it to raise a fues over every We notice the same in the Congressional reports of temporary failure of the mails, when the editors makthe Union received yesterday, but had somehow ing this fuse are in many cases aware that the cars overlooked it.

Failure in Boston Boston. Feb. 19 .- Mr. Enock Train failed to-day. His habilities in this city are small, but are very heavy in England.

There are now about one hundred slaves, it is stated, Oregon territory, and the emigration is rapidly increasing

The Fayetteville Observer is kind enough to inago. It did not require any such direct coming out to convince us of this fact, a fact which nobody here has ever doubted, to our knowledge, at least. The Observer very conrecously accuses us of having been asleep, because we did not happen to notice somethings in its issues of the 26th and 29th ult .- the issue of the 9th we never bappened to come across.-This brings to our mind a rather highfalutin illustration from Milton, who represents a certain personage. nel, not having critically examined one or two issues one. of the Observer, must in the opinion of that paper. have been asleep and behind the age. By the way, we suppose the Observer with the ingenuity for which it has lately been so remarkable, will charge us with calling it hard names, all intention of which we hereby take occasion to disavow in advance.-The Observer, after a period of wavering half-noncommittalism, may have been dragged out into open and overt, instead of covert, attacks upon the river, a few days sooner than we gave it credit for having taken that course. The line pursued by the Carolinian may have had a strong, although unacknowledged influence in bringing this about just before the adjournment of the Legislature, when it might pro-

The Observer puts words into our mouths that we never used, with reference to the Deep River work. at least in connection with the Cheraw and Coal Field Road. We never said that any work to the mines was "dead-dead-dead "-because of the the very simple reason that we never thought so .-It is always in the power of Wilmington by a work perpendiculur to the mines to secure that trade. She can reach them in little over half the distance that Charleston can, and in very much less than any other tide-water town in or out of the State can. The Observer says that we take the back track with reference to certain things. The Observer merely says what is not so. So far as the Navigation is con-We have yet to learn that our course has been disapproved by the people of Wilmington, or any other true friend of the work. But however be. At proper time the announcement will be made this may be, our own convictions of the propriety to the public, but not before."-Union. of our course are unchanged, and while this is the case we have no back tracks to take. If, as we trust may be the case, the passage of the Cheraw charter may, through an accident, prove less injurious to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, we have to thank the accident, and not the introas a fatal blow to the Charlotte Road, we went no to issue this my proclamation declaring that an exfarther than Mr. Meares, a director of the road, did traordinary occasion requires the Senate of the Uniton the floor of the House of Commons, when he said ed States to convene for the transaction of business time. We trust that the time is far distant when any that for his part he was perfectly willing to surrender at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th the charter of the Company.

is out, fully out, and we know where we stand.

of humanity; and we trust, too, that all without dis- Company to go ahead and spend money in finishing take notice. tinction of party will again take the thing in hand their works, if they can get it. The Company and the people here are duly gratified, no doubt, and may Anno Domini 1857, and of the independence of the be expected to offer some valuable testimonial of United States the eighty-first. their gratitude—a service of plate perhaps.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

At the meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Moore's Creek celebration, held at Long

Jos. M. Lewis, John W. Pridgen, Wm. F. Jones, son, F. H. Bell, J. G. Green.

and questions of the deepest moment press for action rangements are being made by the Committee in the in Kimel v. Kimel, from Davidson; judgment rever- it is said, from a member of the committee. an idecision. We fear the result will be that this country in anticipation of a large attendance. Shelter sed and ventre de novo. Also, in Stack v. Williams, body of unfinished public business be sacrificed to a certain that our friends in the country will do their from Mecklenburg, dismissing bill.

English is the language of grumbling, and one of us, find fault with all manner of persons and things, leaving all manner of persons and things to return the compliment by finding fault with us. which they are pretty certain to do.

The best grumbled-at functionary in or out of the government is the Postmaster General, and if there be one office more thankless than all others on earth it is that of the head of the Post Office Department. General satisfaction" cannot be given, the thing is impossible, so long as floods and frosts and snows and I am truly sorry for you, that you are suspected, for railroad accidents prevail, and the Department owns not a mile of Railroad, Canal, Steamboat Navigation, or Stage travel. Say that the mails fail between Washington City and Richmond, Petersburg or Wilmington, and forthwith a dismal, universal howl is set up against Mr. Campbell, and a paper in Petersburg thanks God in each morning's issue that that functionary will give place to another after the fourth tion of his health. of next month. If these good people who are so prone to abjurgation would only reflect that the Inited States mail is a ponderous matter and cannot be transmitted by telegraph, but is compelled to wait for the wagon," they might be led to the obvious conclusion that when the wagon does not get through the mails cannot. The Department has nothing to do with the management of Railroads, is not responsible for the defects of their machinery or

The postmaster General in England and France is placed in a much more favourable position. In each The American loss was small. English charter or French "concession," there is an are all set on foot under the authority of the General whom are fit for duty, and all in excellent health and dent elect, formally tendering him the appointment Government—ours are not so, and are totally beyond spirits, with provisions and ammunition for three its control.

With thousands and tens of thousands of miles of mail service extending over thirty-one States, with carrying the mail, failed to connect, and that there fore the receipt of mails up to date is a physical im-

possibility. A gentlemen of Alabama was lying in bed one morning when a friend stepping in said hastily, 'R.—, breakfast coming in." "Let it come, exclaimed R.—, with a look defiance, "I am not afraid of it.!"

Gales Seaton, Eeq., nephew of Col. Seaton, of the long ago that it was opposed to Deep River; yea, verily, that it showed its hand as long as three weeks

THE CABINET. - Public opinion, as the Washington Union says, seems to have settled down supon the cast of the Cabinet, which it publishes and which will be found to-day in another portion of our paper. The Cabinet so constituted, will give general satisfaction now vulgarly known as the devil, who concluded and command the confidence of the country, although, Missouri and Texas into two Judicial Districts. that somebody else who did not know him, must of course, it would be impossible for this or any other therefore be himself unknown-so of course the Jour- list of appointments to satisfy the wishes of every

> Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. For the last twenty-four hours public opinion in Washington seems to have settled down upon the ollowing cast of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet : Lewis Cass, Secretary of State. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

> A. V. Brown, Secretary of the Navy. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of Interior.
> J. Glancy Jones, Postmaster General. saac Toucey, Attorney General. We know of no information of an authentic character which justifies the confidence with which the foregoing is received as the cabinet, or as so hear the cabinet that only a single change is suggested .-It may be mere conjecture; but whatever may

have created the general impression, it is certain, so duce its deadliest effect. Sooner or later, however, it far as our observation has extended, the cast of the cabinet above meets with decided approval. If this. or a cabinet composed of such names, is formed, our anticipations as to the wise discrimination for which we have given Mr. Buchanan full credit will be entirely realized. We express no opinion as to the correctness of the list of names, for we have no grounds for any opinion; but we venture to say, that if the list is the true cabinet, the public mind will be enpassage of the Cheraw and Coal Fields charter, for tirely satisfied that Mr. Buchanan's administration will start under most favorable auspices.

In this connexion, we may add that the following paragraph from the Lancaster Intelligencer of the 7th instant may well induce a doubt as to whether there is any foundation for the prevalent impressions as to the composition of the cabinet :

" CABINET MAKING .-- The cabinet makers, we perseive, are still at work, and a great many knowing intimations are given out in certain quarters as to its composition. Now for the consolation of these busybodies, we will barely remark that, until this moment cerned, we did our best to bring things to some we do not believe the President elect, although be point. We believe that we were right in doing has his cabinet arranged in his own mind, has intimated to a solitary individual in the Union, not even to the gentlemen who are to compose his political household themselves, who the favored ones are to

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States upon such communications as may be made to it on journed. the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled The Observer graciously permits the Deep River to act as members of that body are hereby required

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 16th day of February,

By the President: FRANKLIN PIERCE. W. L MARCY, Secretary of State. Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report : By Nash, C. J. In Propet v. Roseman, from Robinson, from Sampson, reversing the order. Also, in Journey v. Sharpe, from Iredell, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo.

By PEARSON, J. In State v. McLelland, from Bladen, declaring there is no error. Also, in Elliott v. equity, from Union, directing a decree for plaintiff. til the hour of adjournment. Also, in Scarlet v. Hunter, in equity, from Mecklenburg ; plaintiff entitled to a decree for specific performance upon payment of purchase money and

affirming the judgment. By BATTLE, J. In Garrard v. Dollar, from Orange : special verdict. Also, in Daughtry's Ex'rs v. Booth, of the Minnesota land bill that nothing has been dis ence. Also, in Montgomery v. Henderson, in equity,

Stanly; judgment at this term vacated-appeal disnissed-certiorari granted.

The Burdell Tragedy.

The New York papers have still much to say about the Burdell murder. Recorder Smith delivered a special charge to the grand jury on Monday, with regard to its duties in the case of Mrs. Cunningham. Eckel and Snodgrass, which, is to be presented for their consideration.

The following letter, post-marked Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed to Eckel, was received by him on Mon

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15, 1857. John J. Eckel: - The murderer of Dr. Burdell laughs at the surmises of the d-d fools of New York city .-

it is my crime, not yours, and the authorities can go to h-l, and catch me if they can. A BOLD WRITER. Yours, Death of Dr. E. K. Kane.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 .- AUGUSTA, Feb. 18 .- Ad vices have been received by Judge Kane, at Philadied at Havana, whither he had gone for the restora-

How to Choose a Good Devon Cow .- Observe well that she possesses the gentle, kind character, the capital milk mark, sleak appearance, soft mellow feeling of the skin, the small flat leg bones, breadth of win, round frame, deep chest, oblique shoulders, the horns of medium length and upwardly inclined, the peculiar shape of the head, and straight even back, all indicate the thorough bred Devon.

Later fron Texas and Nicaragua New York, Feb. 18 .- The Texas sun of January order, was sent back to Punta Arenas for repairs, and letters, if any, which may be in possession of the again went up the river. It is believed by the Americans that the enemy's loss in battle was large .-

Henningsen, with a force of four hundred attacked fifteen hundred of the enemy, driving them from Harrison, which is set apart for Monday next. their position and then returning to Rivas. Walker's whole force is thirteen hundred, eleven hundred of months. Private despatches from an agent of the

associated press at Arenas confirms the above. Dates from Walker to 3d February, per the Orisaappeared in the neighborhood of Rivas, on the 28th of to our government from Minister Forsyth.

ed:
'Hallo! you black rascal, what do you smell my fish for?'

'Me ne smell your fish, massa.'
'What are you doing, then?'
'Me talk to 'em, massa.'
'And what do you say to the fish, my friend?'
'Me ask him what news at sea, dat's all, massa.'
'And what does he say to you?'
'He says he don't know; he not been dare dis tree week.' TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Mr. Thompson has been replected U. S. Senator.

the Raleigh, N. C. Register.—Boston Post.

The Post makes a very natural mistake. The former editor of the Raleigh Register was Seaton Gales.

Inephew of Mr. Gales of the Intelligencer. Mr. Gales is not dead.

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In Post makes a very natural mistake. The former in the army was passed.

House.—The marine telegraph bill was referred to the committee of the whole. The bill repealing the laws enacted by the Legislature which assembled at the Shawnee Mission, and providing for a new election for members of that body by the people of Kansas was passed—ayes 99, nose 79. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1857.

SENATE. - Mr. Seward reported a bill for the exploration of the river Niger. The Senate passed a ill to prevent the counterleiting of United States coins, also a bill supplementary to an act to ascertain and settle California land claims; also a bill dividing House.-The House passed the Submarine Tele-

graph bill by 21 majority, but with an amendment requiring the concurrence of the Senate.

The House then went into committee of the whole Ways and Means, which was substituted for Mr.

Milson's bill. Leaving the bill open for further amendment, the committee rose and the House confor two years to pay out at the mint new cents, Span- and intrepid enginemen assured us of their presence connection with a favorable report on a private bill ish and Mexican halves, quarters and eighths of a to swell the pageant? dollar, at their estimated value. The corruption committee did not report to day in consequence of the the chair of these confederated States. No military

non-arrival of a portion of the witnesses. Congress_Wednesday.

SENATE-The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of State on the emigration f.om foreign ports for the year ending December 31, 1856; also, a report of the Secr tary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the duties remitted or refunded on railroad iron. Mr. Seward reported a bill to provide for the exploration of the river Niger, in Africa; child. This, then, is the nation's jubilee. A new and Mr. Douglass reported several territorial bills. giving notice that he should like to have Saturday next assigned for their consideration, if such be the pleasure of the Senate. Mr. Hunter reported a joint esolution to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States: which was considered and passed. Bills were also passed to divide the State of nessee, then addressed the Senate at some length in -the pluck of the Corkonians and Fardowners. remaining closed until the hour of adjournment.

House of Representatives .- The Atlantic tele- then, is a caution to fancy men. the passage of the act, to pay cents out at the Mint for the fractional parts of a dollar at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and

a quarter cents, respectively.

The House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the greater part of the day uprequire that the Senate should be convened, at 12 on the tariff question. Without disposing of the subo'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act ject, however, the committee rose, and the House ad- guns, knives, axes and bars of iron were made ser-

> Thirty-First Congress-Third Session. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1857.

form of their credentials. The private calendar was ly to the ground. then considered till the hour of adjournment. Fortyfive bills were passed.

House-The House agreed to allow to each member named in yesterday's resolutions of the bribery

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1857. SENATE. - Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting to the cities of Washingion and Georgetown five hundred thousand acres of land for the support of public schools. A bill to anthorize the people of Minnesota to form a State gov. of the night. ernment, was debated. On motion of Mr. Biggs, an Dr. Multore amendment was adopted-ayes 27, noes 24-that vote. The bill was passed-ayes 47, noes one. The Senate then adjourned.

House .- The House passed the post office appropriation bill. A resolution for the impeachment of Judge Watrous was debated and postponed to Satur-Pool, in equity, from Pasquotank. Also, in Boyd v. day next. A resolution declaring Mr. Whitfield not Small, from Beaufert, in equity, dismissing the bill entitled to a seat was tabled by 11 majority. The with costs. Also, in Richardson v. Williams, in deficiency appropriation bill was then considered un-

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17 .-- The Western New York witnesses have not arrived yet. They were suminterest. Also, in Turner v. White, from Orange, moned by the corruption investigating committee on Friday week. The committee are ready to report, and one of its members says the report will be made on, F. H. Bell, J. G. Green.

from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gwynn covered by the committee throwing suspicion on that w. Hodge, from Caswell, affirming judgment. Also, measure. Gen. Shields has received this assurance,

> The bill increasing the pay of the officers of the dent, will give Lieut. General Scott \$1,828, making his yearly compensation \$10,620. The increase pay Per Curiam. Doe ex dem Mann v. Taylor, from of each brigadier general is \$1,100; colonel \$800 lieutenant colonel \$650; major \$550; captain \$400; lieutenant \$300-making their salaries respectively. \$7,500, \$3,000, \$2,000, \$2,500, \$2,200, \$1,800 and \$1,600. The average increase is \$500 to each officer, or in all \$525,000. An old law provides that any increase in the pay of the army shall relatively effect that of the marine corps.

It is believed to night by members of Congress and others, both from letters and verbal reports from Wheatland, that the new cabinet will be composed of Mr. Cass, as Secretary of State; Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury; Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Toucey, Attorney-General; Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General; and Jacob Thompson, of Mississip.

pi, Secretary of the Interior. The following are the names of all the members from the non-slaveholding States who joined the to the banks, and should be made by them, as it un-Southerners in voting against the bill in the House declaring the Legislature of Kansas spurious and its laws invalid, and providing for a new election :-Messrs, Allen, Brown, Cadwallader, English, Flor-

ence, Fuller of Maine, Hall, Harris of Illinois, Keldelphia, which induce the belief that his son, Elisha ly, Miller of Indiana, Morrison, Packer, Peck and Kent Kane, M. D., the distinguished explorer, has Whitney. A petition, numerously signed by the citizens of

California, asking the expulsion of Mr. Herbert, has the banks, in self preservation, are compelled to heed, been referred to the committee on elections of the and by denying accommodations to the importers The Dallas and Clarendon treaty was mainly at-

ard, it is understood, made a speech in its favor, as and embarrassment are no doubt felt, but they will as to their guilt or innocence. did others on the Republican side. Washington, Feb. 20.—The Hon. J. Glancy Jones a cessation of imports, and a gradual depletion of the

requesting him not to place him in his cabinet. He ease in the New York money market. As yet, rates 10th, states that the Tennessee had arrived. That did so in consequence of the opposition to him in cer- have not been much affected in this market, but they city of the South, en route for Cuba, I may drop you Colonels Titus and Lockridge went up the river a tain quarters in Pennsylvania, and in order to relieve soon will be, unless there is a let up at New York. The Senate have called upon the President for all

> government, from Judge Lecompte, in vindication f his judicial conduct in Kansas. This is preliminary to the consideration of the nomination of Mr. It is stated here among Mr. Case' friends that he to-day received a letter from Mr. Buchanan, Presi-

of Secretary of State.

Later from Mexico Mobile, Feb. 20.-The Mexican war steamer Guerriro has arrived here in five days from Veraba via Panama, state that the enemy under Covas Cruz. Mr. Crawford comes as nearer of despatches

Col. Butterfield, bearer of an important treaty concluded by Mr. Forsyth, with the Mexican gov OLD FISH.—A gentleman sent his black servant to purchase a fresh fish. He went to a stall, and taking up a fish, he began to smell it. The fishmonger observing him, and fearing lest the bystanders might catch the seent, exclaimgers, and have copies of the treaty. The party left Mexico privately, in order to avoid suspicion. The

Sen Moreory under date of the 19th inst. says, relative to the Inauguration of Mr. Buchanan that

The daily arrival of strangers to the national metropolis is large. Already every State and Territory of our vast country is represented here. The interest which they evince in all the important governess which they evince in all the important governess in proof our vast country is represented here. The interest which they evince in all the important government edifices, institutions and improvements in progress, attest their high patriotic devotion; and though separated by distance their regard for the national capitol proves to be of such depth as to give assurance of its endurance. That the inanguration of President Buchanan will be participated in and with the interpretation of the proceedings by the Committee, was James R. Sweeney, an ex-messenger of the House of Representatives; who, in reply to a question by Mr. Orr, said he knew of a case in which a member of Congress agreed to get a bill or nessed by a larger assemblage, and its ceremonies be conducted with an effect and brilliance which will money—a book relating to Pension and Ronney.

What has prompted these thousands of farmers, me-stated that the same member had said to him that he on the taliff bill, as reported by the committee of chanics—substantial yeomanny—as well as the highest professions of the land, to leave their far off homes. brave the storms of this severe winter, and bring with them their wives, daughters and sone to Washington!? Hon. W. W. Welch had remarked to him, that \$50 curred in the Senate's coinage bill making it lawful Why have the brave volunteers of so many States

Men of eminence and of patriotism have ever filled chieftain is now elevated there, nor a man who has sought the popular favor through the fireman's trumpet. What then? The solution is simply this: In the severest conflict which ever endangered the safety and the happiness of any republic, the magna charta of America has been abundantly sustained; the union of these States is preserved; civil and religious liberty is still guarantied to every man, woman and epoch has arisen; the constitution appears more binding and beautiful than ever. The representatives conversed with him about the book, "the tenor of of these great principles, eminently experienced, wise and conservative, are about to be inaugurated! Let the people rejoice-let all the people rejoice.

A Big Riot in Hudson City, N. J. On Saturday, the monthly pay day of the Irish en-Missouri into two judicial districts, to divide the gaged on the Bergen tunnel of the Erie railroad, a State of Texas into two judicial districts, and sup- grand national festival came off-fight, bloody noses plemental to an act entitled "An act to ascertain and and broken heads, all the result of "old whisky," settle the private land claims in the State of Califor- and a slight misunderstanding, which has been on nia," approved March 3, 1851. Mr. Bell, of Ter- the tapis for a brief period, of say the past fifty years explanation of the land-distribution bill, introduced This never could be settled in the "ould country." by him yesterday; after which, the Senate proceeded and at every leisure moment, as in the above case, to the consideration of executive business, the doors the subject is introduced in "free Ameriky," and the way they pitch in, aided by "raw rum," now and

graph bill was reported back from the Committee of There are about twelve hundred men at work at ays and Means, with several amendments. After this point, and the old story again coming up on Sat a brief struggle, the amendments were agreed to, and urday for discussion, the parties soon came to blows. the bill was passed-yeas 102, nays 81. The amend- sides were taken, friends joined in, and a free fight ment of the Senate to the coinage bill was concurred soon began on all sides. The row soon became gen in by the House; so the bill is passed. The amend- eral all through the locality; the whole line of shanment alluded to makes it lawful, for two years after ties on each side of the tunnel, sent out their quota do so. of soldiers-every hut had material in the shape of hundred were engaged, and fire added to the interest of the scene, four of the shanties soon being a heap of ashes, and four more being completely demolished Stones, brickbats, clubs, and everything of the character of a missile flew in all directions. Pistols and

Sheriff Beaty, of Hudson county, who resided in Hudson city, was quickly on the ground with a force, vote for or against the bill, as he thought just. SENATE-Mr. Pugh introduced a bill prescribing and despatches were sent to Hoboken city, Jersey he time and manner of electing Senators, and the city and Bergen for the military to march immediate

Companies from Hoboken were soon on the spot, four of them, but the rioters were warned in time to persons, for his vote in favor of any bill whatever .fly. Several, however, were arrested, while in the No person ever solicited him to offer or procure any act of escaping, and the public school house, which consideration dependent upon the passage of this of investigating committee, leave to file an answer with was filled with "orange men," was surrounded by any other bill before Congress. other papers. Mr. Campbell's tariff bill was then the military and several ringleaders and a portion of passed-ayes 110, nays 84. The Poet Office bill the fighting men taken prisoners. About the hour York Tribune,) testified that about the time of the clock on Sunday morning, the rioting and noise passage of the Wisconsin b ceased. Up to that period, arrests had been con- made to him a remark which led to the impression stantly made. The New Jersey military were on that it was an offer which, if accepted, would have guard at the time, and in the morning they were re- led to a transaction. He thought he meant somelieved by the National Guards of Hoboken. The thing.
First Regiment had been on duty at the early portion Wm. C. Johnson, of Utica, New York, President

Dr. Multord, of Hoboken, was early on the ground, of the State of Iowa, in the course of the examination and labored professionally during the night, in dress- alluded to a note received by him from Mr. Matteson, Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Purvis v. none but citizens of the United States be entitled to ing the wounds of the injured. One Flannagan was found beaten almost to death in an unoccupied saloon on Bergen Hill; he died shortly after he was discov. ered. A Mrs. Mulligan was shockingly hurt, and her recovery is very doubtful. A man named Kelley agreed to report your resolution in Iowa 270,000 is also badly injured, and will probably die. A little acres, or as you wished it; but there is much trouble girl died vesterday from wounds received in the fray. John Quinn, who was not a participator, was shot in you willing to let your one quarter of the factory be the eye. He had just arrived at Bergen, and was cut up and used to carry it through, in addition to alighting from the stage when he was struck by the what Stryker arranged. I can have some agents to shot. All those arrested, had either a smashed head promise outsiders some stock in a new factory. Le: or cut hand, or other injuries of some character .--Medical aid was promptly bestowed. Many of the parties in custody had slung shots, fire arms, bludgeons, or other dangerous instruments in their hands. An investigation is to be made this morning at the Hudson Court House.

The loss to the contractor of the tunnel, Mr. Mallony, will be serious, as several hundred of his men have run away, and it will be difficult to supply their places. On Sunday at 3 P. M. a slight row again broke out. A large part of all this trouble has grown out of the "rum trade." Who participates in the profits ?-N. Y. Day Book.

GREAT AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY .- The receipts into the sub-treasury at New York, continue very large, and the eyes of those who control our banks all over the country, indeed the eyes of all who know anything of cause and effect, are watching the absorbing operation there with the liveliest interest. On Monday evening the depository of the government at New York, known as the sub-treasury, held nearly fifteen millions of dollars, being an increase in one day over the payments of over one million of dollars. This is an amount unheard of since we were a government. As yet the imports continue very heavy, and New York importers are complaining of small sales and low prices .-The Philadelphia Ledger says:

This condition of things makes pinching times with the New York banks and merchants for coin, and street rates are steadily on the advance. Fortunately we have a sub-treasury. If all this coin went inquestionably would be, a base for further discounts, the present excessive imports being unknown, would be increased, and unconscious of the mine swelling and glowing beneath us, the grand explosion only would arouse us to our ruin. Not so under the independent treasury. It daily informs us of the operations of trade, and how extravagantly we are expending abroad. There is timely admonition. which and merchants depending on them for current means, compel them to pause. Thus will the drain of coin not in all probability last many weeks. We expect has written a letter to Mr. Buchanan, President elect, sub-treasury, and with these the usual freedom and

THE STEAMER JAMESTOWN .- This fine steamer has now resumed her regular run between New York. Norfolk and Richmond, leaving the former place every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., and arriving Lere on Sunday evening. On the return trip she will, as formerly, leave Norfolk every Wednesday at 11 son of Dr. W. Daniel, of this city. Both are most son of Dr. W. Daniel, of this city. Both are most son of Dr. W. Daniel, of this city. Both are most son of Dr. W. Daniel, of this city. o'clock A. M.

The steamer Roanoke, we learn, has been withdrawn from the line for the present, and is now undergoing thorough repairs, which will make her a better and stronger boat than she was before. This work will be completed by the 4th of March next, when she will again be brought into active service, and the semi-weekly communication by this line be resumed. - Norfolk Herald.

lee in the Su-quehanna. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 .- AUGUSTA, Feb. 18. The ice in the Susquehanna yielded slightly yester-day, but the steamer Maryland with 200 near some friends, went over to South Carolina. With a teleday, but the steamer Maryland, with 200 passengers, is again blocked up midway in the stream this day.

The Burdell Murder Trial. NEW YORE, Feb. 20.-The testimony before the dead, pierced through the heart. Elliott was unin-Comonfort's administration was gaining strength.

The rebellion had been crushed. Several of the leaders had been arrested. An officer of the steamer that if the treaty is accepted the steamer will be steam

Sign Toring

which a member of Congress agreed to get a bill or nessed by a larger assemblage, and its ceremonies of conducted with an effect and brilliance which will for exceed all its predecessors, is now beyond all laws, by Capt. Triplett of Washington. He reluction to the predecessors, is now beyond all laws, by Capt. Triplett of Washington. He reluction to the predecessors and bounty Land laws, by Capt. Triplett of Washington. He reluction to the predecessors are the predecessors. The question naturally recurs, then, why is all this? received "seven square miles of land and some little stock" in return for his vote and influence in the passage of the Iowa Land bill. He also stated that or so might become necessary to make all right in of which the Committee had charge. Capt. Triplett was questioned as to his having giv.

en to Sweeney an order on the Clerk of the House, for \$14,500, in the event of the passage of a resolution, for the purchase of his book; which amount it appears was to be used by Sweeney. Triplett mentioned the name of Hon. W. A. Gilbert, with whom he had a conversation about the book, and said that Sweeney came to him generally upon the subject -He knew all about the matter from the first-thought Sweeney was a friend of this party, and that if he paid him, (Sweeney,) it would be satisfactory to the party. The witness further stated that Mr. Welch which was based upon the idea of receiving a part" of the contract, and he recollected that, on one occasion, the member asked him, in the event of their having to distribute more money than they had contemplated, whether he (Triplett) would not do what was right, or something to that effect.

Mr. Welch subsequently defended himself from the charge, stating that he reported the private bill referred to, entirely upon its merits, utterly denying the statements of Sweeney. As to Triplett's testimony, he said he never understood from him or any other person, that himself or any other member of Congress would receive any pecuniary benefit from the passage of the book resolution. No language used by him to Capt. Triplett, could have justified such an implica-

Mr. Gilbert also made a statement, under oath, denying utterly the truth of Sweeney's testimony. He never stipulated for any quantity of land, or any pecuniary consideration for his vote on any bill. He would prove that he was not in the habit of talking freely with Sweeney, and had cautioned others not to

Hon Robert T. Paine testified as to the inferences "a broth of a bye." It was not long before full five which he drew from a conversation with Hon. F. S. Edwards. who, he said, named the consideration of \$1,500 for his vote on the Minnesota Land Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Valk testified that Mr. Edwards had spoken to him on that subject, saying that he or his rother owned considerable land near where the road would pass, and that it would be enhancing the value of land very much if that bill could have a favorable vote. Mr. Valk informed him that he would Mr. Edwards, under oath, explained the matter.

saying he did not, in his conversation with Mr. Paine, offer, or intend to be understood as offering, any sum of money, either for himself or any other person or James S. Pike, (one of the writers of the New

of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company

and which Henry A. Daniels, of Utica, another witness, subsequently produced, as follows: [Private.] WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856. Dear Sir :- The Committee in our House, have in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are

me know without fail by return mail. O. B. M. Truly.

W. C. Johnson, Esq. Hon. Reverdy Johnson detailed a conversation he had with Mr. Matterson, who among other things said that either twenty or thirty members had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or land unless they were paid for it. Johnson told him that he could not believe it. Matteson remarked, "They are a set of d-d scoundrels, but there they were, and nobody could get anything of the sort through without them; that W. C. Johnson, President of the Company, must have here \$100,000

to carry this bill. It appears from the testimony of John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y., (of the Navigation and Rail Road Company,) that he made a draft of \$1,000 in favor of Horace Greely. It was a retainer for counsel and advice in procuring the passage of the bill for the benefit of the Company. It was to be used entirely in his discretion. Mr. Greeley, some weeks ago, informed him that he had received the money, but had no personal interest in it.

Hon. Wm. Gilbert was summoned by Hon. W. W. Welch, and said that the latter had never remarked 10 him, under any circumstances, that he (Gilbert) should receive any pecuniary consideration, or other benefit, if the resolution for the purchase of Triplett's book should be adopted.

Hon. O. B. Matteson, on the 6th of February, sent communication to the Committee, protesting against the action of the Committee in his case. The charges affecting his character were prompted by bitter enemies in his district, whose maiignity had been sharpened by successive defeats. Anonymous and unprincipled informers had combined to blast his character; and he further says, that the meanest offender has a show of justice in a criminal court, while the case with regard to the accused before the Committee is

There, is very much testimony, but want of time prevents a further notice of it. The accused, in each case, will have the privilege and right of defending themselves before the House, therefore, an opinion tacked by the Democrats in the Senate. Mr. Sew- for importers be nipped in the bud. Inconvenience from the above imperfect sketch should not be formed

Correspondent Richmond Enquirer.

SAVANNAH, GA., MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1857. DEAR DEM: While spending a week in the forest a line occasionally, as I perceive that in the Southside of old Virginia you are looked upon as the reliable news of the day. A fatal duel took place in this vicinity to-day be-

tween two single gentlemen of Savannah—one, Dr. Daniel Stewart Elli et; the other Thomas Daniel, espectably connected. Early last week, while in a restaurant in this city, a quarrel arose between Daniel and Elliott, and after a scuffle, the latter challenged the former. Daniel wore glasses, and being near-sighted, chose rifles as the weapons, distance twenty-five paces, place Scriven's Ferry, S. C., (just across the river, three miles below this city,) time, noon to-day. Both gentlemen were of well-known courage, and Elliott is considered one of the best shots in the State with pistols, and even with a rifle he 15 hard to equal. The matter was pretty well known scope, I and some other gentlemen could see the duel from the tower on the top of the Georgian and Jour nal building. On first fire, just at noon, Daniel fell

leaders had been arrested. An oncer of the steamer states that if the treaty is accepted the steamer will der.

It is a new party suspected of perpetrating the murst have instant one of the steamer will der.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Grand Jury have instant one of the steamer will der.

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